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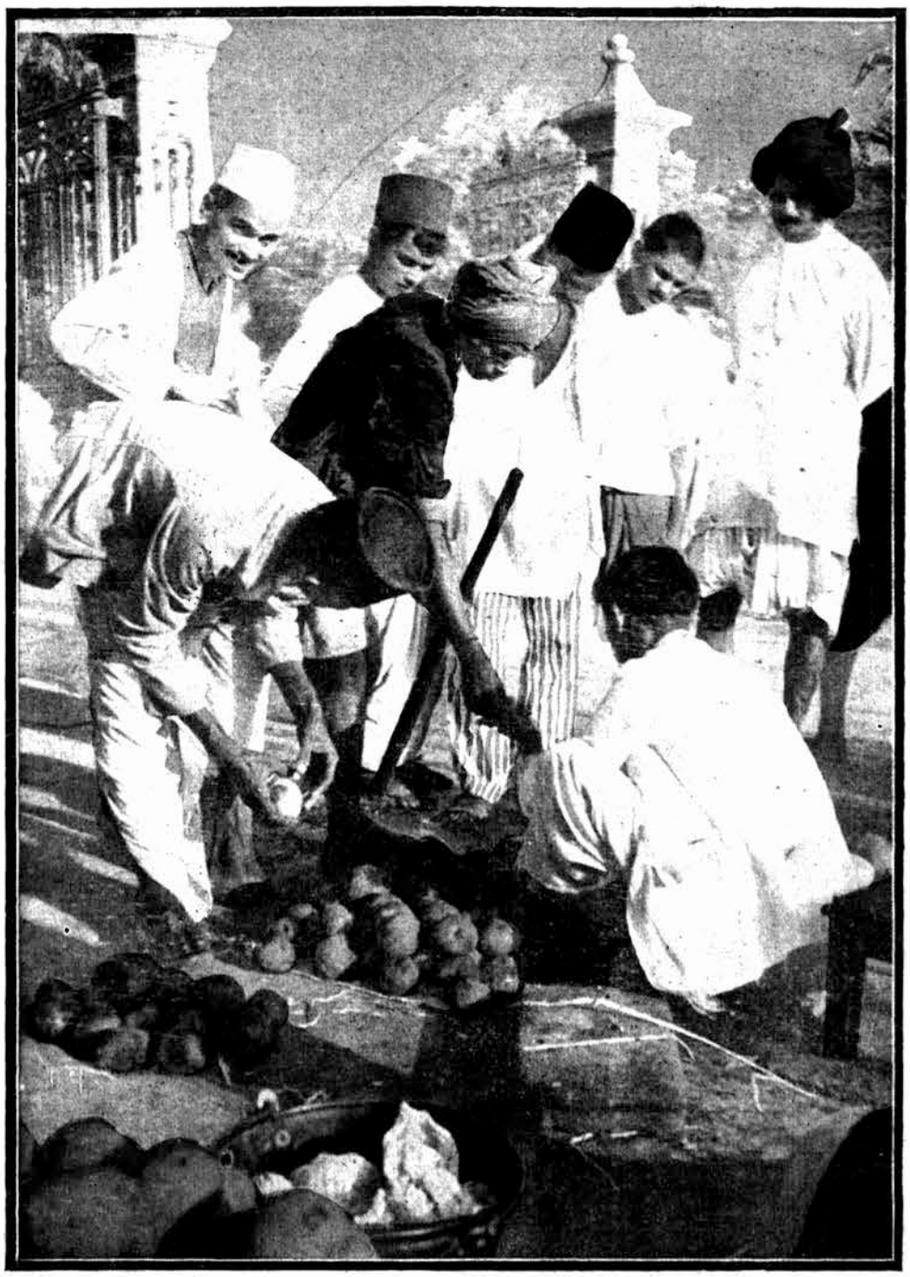
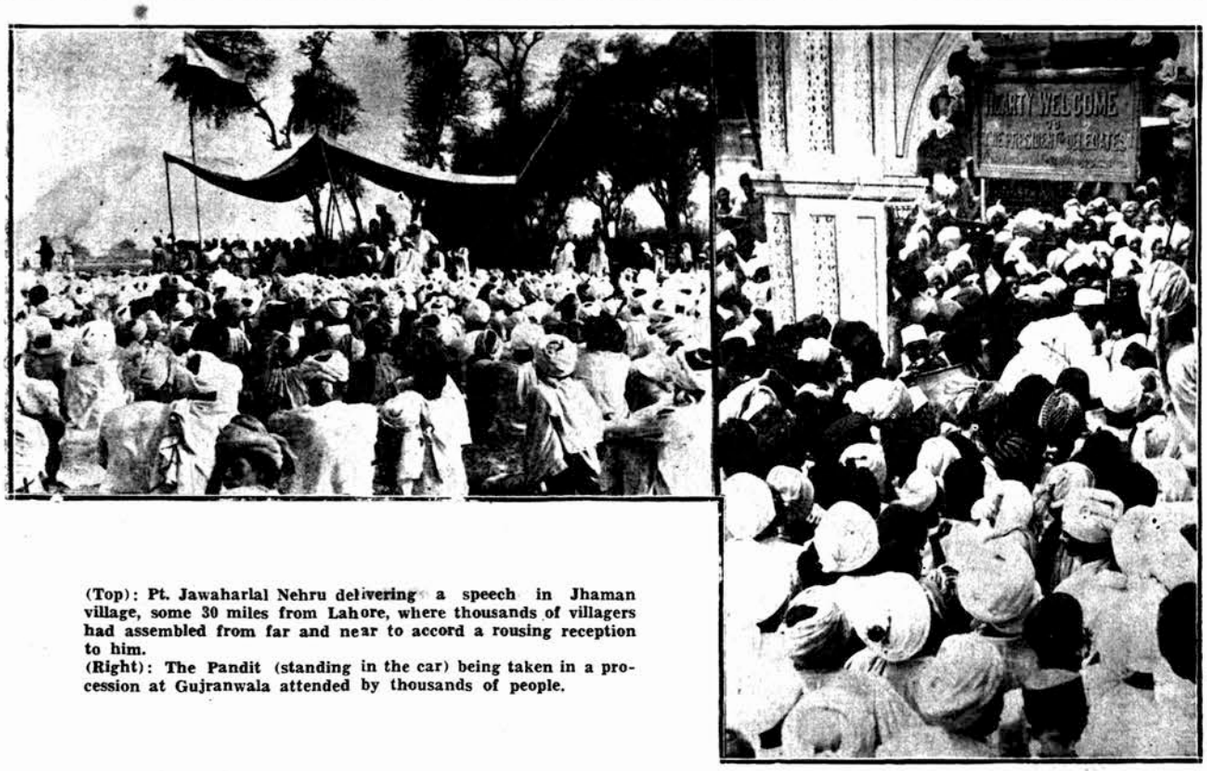


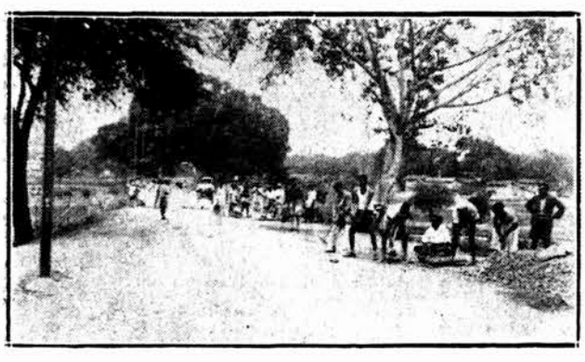
HIS RED LETTER DAY

—V. Muljimal.



(Top): Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru delivering a speech in Jhaman village, some 30 miles from Lahore, where thousands of villagers had assembled from far and near to accord a rousing reception to him.
(Right): The Pandit (standing in the car) being taken in a procession at Gujranwala attended by thousands of people.

Blizzard of paper during Madrid's general strike, which started on the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Republic



Students and staff of Benares Hindu University give an object-lesson in the dignity of labour by repairing roads in the University grounds.

RIVER TUNGABHADRA—A VIEW.
(Photo by G. D. Wadagbalkar).

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1936

The Man Who Made Wireless

If You Set Your Heart And Soul Upon Doing A Thing, You Can Do It, Says Wizard Of Etherial World

(By P. C. CONRAD).

Marchese Marconi is in England on a short visit, resting from his important experiments into short waves.

Most people go to sea for their holidays. Marconi reverses the process; he works at sea, on his famous yacht "Elettra," and has his holidays on land.

Below is an interesting study of the maker of wireless at work.

Glinting like a broad white streak in the bright sunlight, the "Elettra" rode at anchor in the midstream of Civitavecchia Harbour.

As we came alongside, a man in the back of the launch said, "That's a very stately home for the Marchese Marconi."

"Si, signor," said the harbourman at the wheel, "La barca is a fitting palace for our beloved Guglielmo."

They all love him, these men of the sea.

His Life On Board

Strange thing, that Guglielmo Marconi, captain of the invisible sea of the ether, should be so efficient a commander of one of the finest and best loved boats on the Mediterranean.

Marconi, just entering the sixtieth year, is as experienced on the blue seas as he is on the seas of radio adventure. He has won international fame, personal friendship with the Pope and with Mussolini.....and he is always ready with a smile or a cheery word for every bronzed and salted guardian of the Italian waterfront.

We clambered aboard.

The introductions were quickly made.

Marconi himself had just come up from the radio cabin and was spending an idle hour in a basket chair on deck with the Marchesa.

The Marchesa, who has glorious hair and smiling eyes, is English. Marconi himself is international.

One of our visitors was French, and Guglielmo spoke to him in correct French without a trace of an Italian accent.

His English is faultless and sonorous.

We all laughingly discussed trivialities, all anxious to see the radio mysteries of the famous yacht.

On the low table at the side of his chair were a few newspapers, one of them English, and a scientific book on glasswork.

Lying at the side of the books was a very professional-looking cinematograph camera—an expensive pocket instrument which later I discovered the Marchese uses to take innumerable shots on board the "Elettra," and takes whenever he is on tour.

Marconi spends his life on board the "Elettra," touring from one Mediterranean port to another, carrying out radio tests all the time.

His vast Marconi organisation now covers the world, but he himself is not interested in the business side of the venture and has retired to the seclusion of the yacht.

No publicity seekers or ruthless Press reporters can gain access to his radio laboratory.

Only his personal friends are allowed on board, and only a very privileged few are allowed to see the radio side of the "Elettra".

New Worlds To Conquer

Occasionally, if the yacht anchors in some harbour within sight of a villa of an old friend, then the Marchese will slip ashore in the tender launch for an hour or so, taking good care that no unauthorised person can gain access to the radio laboratory. He has only two active wireless assistants on board unless some special experiments are to be made, and the Marchesa and their kiddy use the yacht as a more or less permanent home.

During the last day or so before our visit the "Elettra" had come up from another part of the Italian coast where some secret radio tests had been made with a station at Rocca di Papa.

Marconi is not satisfied with having founded the present system of broadcasting.

He is unhappy about the congestion that is now caused between wireless stations because so many broadcasters have to be crowded into a narrow band of wavelength.

He thinks that within a few years we shall not be content with the ordinary medium and long broadcasting wavelengths.

He spends months at a time investigating very short wavelengths which he hopes to bring into use for broadcasting.

At the intervals the "Elettra" will come across to Southampton and Marconi will make a flying visit to his new headquarters, Elettra House (replacing the old Marconi House) on the Embankment, London.

Generally his ultra-short-wave wireless tests are kept very secret. The only hint you can get what Marconi, discover of the ether, is now saping the ether on ultra short-waves, is when by chance you see the yacht anchored off some point like Rocca di Papa for days at a time.

That's when the Marchese is really happy.

Marchese Marconi with his family.

Let him go to the big Marconi wireless telegraph headquarters in Rome or London, compel him to face a Board of Directors or a committee of hard business men and explain his radio triumphs, and he is extremely unhappy. Almost miserable.

Give him the open sea, his floating millionaire laboratory and a difficult scientific problem to solve, and he will spend weeks on it—months if necessary—with a happy light in his eyes all the time.

The "Elettra" is fitted out with every possible refinement for radio experiment.

From the outside the yacht does not look very different from the average millionaire's yacht cruising the Mediterranean. It is sleek, white and well appointed.

There are two masts supporting an array of aerial wires, but in these days of radio increasing the safety of navigation there is nothing unusual about aerial wires on a yacht.

His Latest Creation

Look a little closer into the yacht equipment, and you will see, near the stern, an unusual box-like structure of wires.

This is Marconi's latest creation.

Again he is trying to run the magic ring and bring forth a miracle.

This crazy box of wires is part of the transmitter which has been used on the secret tests with the station at the Rocca.

Walk forward to the first hatchway, go downstairs, and you will find that what, in a normal pleasure yacht, would be the stateroom, has been modified into a big radio laboratory, running the full width of the boat. The living quarters have been moved farther forward and the main cabin is filled with an amazing and probably priceless collection of wireless apparatus.

Side by side with the latest creations of his super brain, is the now rather old-fashioned commercial wireless transmitter with which, by law, every sea-going boat must be fitted.

Marconi smiles wistfully at this.

Years ago, when the young Marconi was just becoming famous, the experts behind the shipping line scoffed at this "new-fangled" idea. They could not credit that such a crazy system of electric sparks and wires could ever become a vital factor in navigation safety.

But it happened, and eventually the maritime authorities caused international shipping regulations to be brought up throughout the world which ensured that every boat above a certain size must be fitted with wireless in the interests of safety.

Safety....which Marconi has given to the world.

Try to get behind the master brain of this twentieth-century genius. Make an attempt to follow his line of reasoning. Endeavour to ascertain where he leaves the vast realms of science and

(Continued on page 33)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

BOKHARA AS I KNOW IT

City Of Mosques And Madressas

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

The great Persian poet Hafiz-Shirazi was not at all mistaken when he said that he would prefer to give up both Bokhara and Samarkand for the merest mole on the face of a Hindu beauty. In my opinion the old dilapidated city of Bokhara, or Bokhara Sherif, as we are accustomed to call it in India, has few interesting or notable things to attract the interest of the foreign traveller or tourist. Its fame and popularity in the Orient is due mainly to its historical past, particularly in connection with the reign of Tamerlane and some of his successors.

A Vassal Of Czarist Russia

The Khanate of Bokhara was subdued by Russia in 1868 and it became a vassal and a puppet in the hands of the Russian imperialists. The Amir of Bokhara, however, was allowed to rule over his subjects. While the trade of Bokhara, as well as its economy, finances and most of its administration fell into the hands of the Russians, the Amir continued to carry on the centuries-old laws, maintaining the despotic rule and keeping the subjects in the same primitive and backward state that they were in medieval times under Tamarlane, and the Mongols of the Far East, the descendants of Janghiz Khan.

Hawkers in the streets of Bokhara.

It was the Russian policy to keep the Bokharians and other Central Asian peoples far from modern culture and civilization. The illiteracy, ignorance and backwardness in technique of these people, it is obvious, supplied the industrialists with an abundance of cheap labouring hands. The last Amir of Bokhara was a graduate of the Petrograd University with a considerable knowledge of the outer world, but his people, on the contrary, were, when the Revolution came to them, the most backward and illiterate of the Central Asian nationalities.

The Main Street

Like most of the cities of North and North-west India, the city of Bokhara, at the time I visited it several years ago, was surrounded by a mud wall some 8 to 9 metres in height, with a number of towers and loop-holes placed here and there. Entrance into the city was provided by a limited number of gates which were closed at sun down and opened at sunrise.

Entering through the main gates of the city, and after passing a number of one and two-storey houses, one enters the main street of the city of Bokhara; a narrow passage, covered with a roof and dammed in several intersecting places, this is the main artery of the business section of Bokhara Sherif.

In the small shops, built like theatre platforms and raised a metre from the street pavement, sit the lazily chatting merchants, sodagars and customers. The commodities on sale are all exhibited and can be touched by the customer. An Uzbek buying something will never believe the merchant from whom he is making his purchase, but must touch and closely examine everything himself. If he is buying woollen cloth, for example, he has a ready test which he applies. He takes a thread from the cloth and burns it, and by its ashes convinces himself of the quality of the wool.

Trapping The Customer

Tackling a customer in the market of Bokhara is an art that requires extraordinary skill and patience. As soon as a merchant "smells" a potential customer, he begins to tell him various stories and soon, through the skill and cleverness of the merchant, the customer discovers that his father, his grandfather and all his forefathers all used to be the most respected customers of this self-same most venerable 'khaja' (merchant). As soon as the 'khaja' feels that his prey is entering into the trap, he serves him with a cup of sugarless tea, though more truthfully one should say, a cup of slightly yellow boiled water. Thus the tea is sipped drop by drop, the bargaining begins, and finally the deal is completed. When the deal is made, the problem arises for the merchant as to how to get rid of the customer, which he generally does by getting up and saying: "waqat-e-Namaz shud", the time for prayer has come.

Thus, kind reader, you see the difficulty a wretched Bokhara merchant must face in trapping his customer. But no less hard a nut most the Uzbek or Tadjik customer crack, for he is always true to the proverb: "Bargain till perspiration makes all your seven robes wet". The real secret of the bargaining and the prolonged deals, however, is quite another matter. A peasant coming to buy something in the bazaar travels many hours and some, even several days, before he reaches his destination. He is tired and therefore wants to rest; at the same time he is anxious to hear from the well-informed merchant every small bit of news for the last few months, since his last visit to the market. Then, too, he wants to extract as much profit from the small amount of money which he has brought with him to spend.

In the morning and towards evening the narrow roofed streets of the ancient city of Bokhara are filled with picturesque hawkers who roam about the streets and dexteriously make their way through the crowds of pedestrians. Many of these hawkers ride on donkeys, with loaves of bread, jars of milk and cream, the original cheese of Bokhara "patent": some are fuel sellers, the kinsmen of Ali Baba of Arabian Nights fame, while others are dealers in poultry.

Box-like Houses

The houses of Bokhara are like boxes and are walled on all four sides, with a wooden door, sometimes richly carved, being the only outlet. In the middle of the house there is usually a courtyard, with sometimes trees and flowering plants growing. Here the women of the house-hold strol about veiled, or the men sit ccunting their prayers with beads, or sip tea.

The city of Bokhara boasts of a number of ancient and modern mosques and "madressas", or schools, a few of which can be counted among the best specimen of Mughul and Arabian architecture. They are particularly interesting from the point of view of their mosaic and enamel work, which in some cases is of exceptional beauty and duration. They unmistakably indicate the fact that the creators of these historical monuments have greatly influenced the Moghul architecture of India.

An Uzbek of Bokhara.

In a "Chai Khana" (tea-shop) of Bokhara.

The Citadel

In the centre of the city stands the "Arak", or fortress, for centuries the citadel of the Bokhara Amiret. It was in this fortress that the Amirs lived and held their courts. In its cellars the great and rich treasures of the rulers of Bokhara, which their ancestors gathered by plundering India, was kept, and it was from this fortress that the words moulding the fate of the people of Bokhara was sent out. In front of the fortress is a large square called Registan, with the Jama Masjid and a large water-pool. On the Id-festival occasion, the subjects of the Amir would wait in thousands in the Registan looking towards the small balcony on the side of the gates of the fortress. Here the Amir would show his face to his faithful subjects.

When the whole Registan would be thronged with people and the crowds had begun to shout for the appearance of the Amir, his highness would peep through the small window in the balcony and the people would shout "Zindabad, (long live). Our gracious Amir". The whole process of peeping through the window lasted but a few minutes. I later found out, by close examination, that it must have been a very hard job for his highness to suffer even these few minutes of peeping through the window, owing to the fact that the window was cut at the level of the floor of the room attached to the balcony, and no one could peep through except by lying flat on the floor.

The courtyards of the Mosques are always thronged with people having no definite occupation, hawkers who have already disposed of their goods, pickpockets looking for fat purses, fruit-sellers offering watermelons and grapes, and last, but not least, barbers.

Water-pools

The water-pools, which supply the population with water for drinking and domestic uses, are generally situated in the courtyards of the big mosques. They

(Continued on page 46)

Indian Bazar

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Value Of American Friendship To India

Reasons Why And How Indian National Congress Should Court The Friendship Of Free And Powerful America

(BY MOHAN V. RAJ.)

In international affairs, America has come to play a leading role and seems destined to exert her influence yet more in years to come, on world thought and culture. This, however, does not imply that America is free from her own limitations. She, in fact, has her idiosyncrasies, contradictions and absurdities like any other nation or race. But one must admit with all frankness that America as a melting-pot of the world is the centre of cultures and ideas. The Americans as well described by a professor "are the most energetic and hard-working people on God's earth." They have a keen faculty to observe and improve. Their desire for comfort has made them progressive and scientific. They are less dogmatic in their belief and more open to suggestions and criticisms. The power to think clearly and act consistently has enabled them steadily to advance forward with an intention of making better things for themselves as well as for the world in which we live. Their ideas of life, liberty and human happiness as evidenced by their many institutions show how Americans love to do even small things in a big way.

A Champion Of Peace and Goodwill

Since the time of Monroe Doctrine which was designed to safeguard the rights and liberties of the people living in the New World, America has championed the cause of peace and goodwill among the nations. For instance, her relations with Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Bolivia, Argentine and all other South American republics, as well as her relation with Philippine Islands, all go to show that no matter what is said to the contrary, they are indeed altruistic in motive. For why should she be otherwise? She has a large territory and nature has provided that territory with the rich soil and natural resources. She is content to exploit to the full and produce wealth from what she has come to possess.

In most of the European countries, however, altruism never enters into consideration, because these nations are overcrowded and need outlets for their population, and new markets for their industrial products and so they seek new fields to exploit. This point is amply proved in the case of Italo-Abyssinian conflict—a curse of modern civilisation. The European nations, no matter how sweet their outward appearance may be, have that inner desire to solve their national problems by acquiring new territories. Such being the case, how can there be any altruistic relation between Europe and India? When one nation desires to control another nation, while that other nation seeks to maintain its national identity and culture, there can't exist any friendship between them. And there can never be any sense of security in the face of peril or distrust.

It is only America that has no desire to grab other's lands when the grabbing is good, because she has a large territory in which to live, multiply and flourish. This then shows why it is desirable to seek American friendship rather than that of any of the European countries.

America as the champion of world peace exerted her influence in ending the bitter struggle between Russia and Japan in 1905. Since America was the mediator, naturally the peace parley was held in Portsmouth in the New Hampshire State of the Union. The late President Theodore Roosevelt, a man of keen political insight, brought both Japan and Russia to agree on peace terms and thus ended the struggle without further complications.

Again in the post-world-war period, America with her late President Woodrow Wilson stood for justice and peace and for the spread of democratic principles throughout the world. Woodrow Wilson in his message to the people of America, on the morning of November 11, 1918, said in part, ".....It will be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly, counsel, and by material aid, in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world." If the intentions of these people were crooked like those of the Allied Nations then America had all the stars in her favour to grab more land for herself and for her Star-Spangled banner. But Wilson, on the contrary, fought for his ideals and succeeded in moderating the terms of Versailles Treaty. Then, as now America stands for justice and peace. Her well-known Wilson's League and Wilson's Fourteen Points at the Paris Peace Conference were the backbone of democratic principles, however idealistic.

Another point to consider in seeking American friendship is that since America herself has gone through the mill, she remembers only too well the assistance she had received from the King of France in her struggle for freedom. From this love of liberty imbedded in her it is natural for her to lean with sympathy towards the nations seeking their independence. As India is going through a period of bitter struggle to assert her birthright, it should only be wise and statesmanlike to court world sympathy for her cause and more so the friendship of a free and powerful America.

Since the advent of such internationally known figures as Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru, America is more than anxious to understand our ancient culture and extend the hand of friendship and it is India's turn to reciprocate.

Praise of Indians

How the intelligent Americans have a special liking for Indians and how we are racially and culturally nearer to them is shown as when the head of University Library at the convocation address to the entire student body said, "We have in our midst young men with dark faces and black straight hair. They are our brothers under the skin. They are white people belonging to the same Aryan stock as ourselves. But they have lived for centuries in India and become sun burnt. We assure our friends coming from across the ocean that it is our sincere desire to make their stay with us pleasant and happy. We welcome them."

At another time, Senator Dr. Copeland of New York City in one of the meetings held on behalf of India remarked that "..... intellectually the Indians are our equals."

They have a liking for us because they admire our dramas such as "Mrichakatic". Although written some 600 or 700 years ago, yet the theme of the play is fitting even in modern times—courtship, love marriage, elopement and all, impresses them more because they are true to the present conditions. This play was translated into English by a Sanscrit professor at the University of California and presented in the city of New York for six months—a record breaking run for an Indian drama.

Things such as this amply prove how the Americans take keen interest in India and in the Indian civilisation.

Americans would like us even more if it were not for the fact that India has been misrepresented to America and America in turn has been misrepresented to India, thus keeping both apart.

India should be aware of sinister influences that are daily creeping in to discredit America. Because "Mother India" was written by an American propagandist within a definite purpose to discredit India before the world, we as Indians should never have written even a word, to say nothing of books against America. For the sins of an individual, we have no right to expose or assail the whole American nation. We have by our own tactless writing against America helped in the spread of erroneous ideas about ourselves. People in America began to believe that what was written in the book "Mother India" was true and, therefore, they said, that the Indian rushed to attack America. By this process of setting up one against the other the object of the propagandists has been accomplished. They have succeeded in creating a bitter feeling between India and America and thus strained growing friendly relations. However, if we as Indians did nothing to retaliate, then the purpose of the propagandists would have been defeated.

Maligning Americans

In my article on "American attitude toward India" I have shown how India is presented to America and now I shall show how America is presented to India.

Recently, a friend disclosed to me one of his experiences by saying, "In my honour a dinner was arranged at the home of my friend, a Mr. X in Mysore. There were many gests among whom I met an Englishwoman and her husband who had been in America. We talked on several subjects and as our conversation turned to America this woman asked me, 'How did you like America?' 'To like America!' I responded, 'Why America is the finest country in the world'. The people there are young and energetic. They are ever progressing. For instance, when I went on my first trip to America and landed in New York, the tallest structure in the world was then Woolworth building with 57 storeys, but before I left New York, the Empire State building with 80 odd stories became the tallest building in the world. What is more surprising is that on my second visit to America, the Rockefeller Centre with 100 odd stories became the object of attraction in New York. Is it not simply marvellous how Americans can build skyward? Pausing for a moment I asked her, 'How did you like America when you were there?' 'Oh' she began 'there was nothing that interested me except their manner of spelling t-h-r-o-u-g-h as t-h-r-u, and then the dresses of girls, well cut and tight fit to the skin, to be sure' ".

It is evident from this conversation how some people go to America to see nothing good in them but only to see something strange. In all America, this woman had nothing worthwhile to see or nothing impressive than the snug fitted dresses of the girls. When such people return to their country or to other countries where they make their living, they as duty bound spread false impression about America and Americans. This type of tourists are not lacking in numbers, and consciously or unconsciously they are carrying on a vicious propaganda.

Then there are those who write about America and her shortcomings. In the days of prohibition, how Al Capone and his gang in 1929 did business in the city of Chicago of over 50 million dollars in illicit liquor deals. How the law, police, and the competitive gangs are silenced with bribes and bullets respectively. How revolvers machine guns and bombs are used to meet death to their enemies. How the pick-pockets roam around the loop districts of Chi-

(Continued on page 43)

Indian Leaders As Jawaharlal Sees Them

Mahatma, The Personification Of India's Millions—Malaviyaji, The Delightful Companion, Full Of Vitality—Motilal Nehru The Imperious—Ajmal Khan, Of Princely Look And Princely Ways—Chittaranjan, Lawyer, Poet And Orator—Mohamad Ali, The Patriot—Jinnah, The Solitary Figure In Indian Politics

The following are extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's autobiography, being thumb-nail sketches of some of India's great men with whom the Pandit has had the opportunity of coming into contact.

The Pandit's portrait of Gandhiji is characteristic. He says:—

"Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and subconscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation, for he is the idealized personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect of fine feeling and good taste, wide vision; very human, and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and

Mahatma Gandhi.

emotions, sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality, drawing people to himself like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments—all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet withal he is the greatest peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspect of life. But India is peasant India, and so he knows his India well and reacts to her lightest tremors, and gauges a situation accurately and almost instinctively, and has a knack of acting at the psychological moment."

PANDIT MALAVIYA

"Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was also transferred to Naini from some other gaol. He was kept

Hakim Ajmal Khan.

separately, not in our barrack, but we met him daily, and perhaps I saw more of him there than I had done outside. He was a delightful companion, full of vitality and a youthful interest in things. He even started, with Ranjit's help, to learn German, and he showed quite a remarkable memory. He was in Naini when news of the floggings came, and he was greatly upset and wrote to the acting Governor of the province. Soon afterwards he fell ill. He was unable to bear the cold in the conditions that prevailed in prison. His illness grew serious, and he had to be removed to the city hospital, and later to be discharged before his term was over. Happily, he recovered in hospital."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

"In any gathering in which he (Pandit Motilal Nehru) was present he would inevitably be the centre and the hub. Whatever the place where he sat at table it would become, as an eminent English judge said later, the head of the table. He was neither meek nor mild, and, again unlike Gandhiji, he seldom spared those who differed from him. Consciously imperious, he evoked great loyalty as well as bitter opposition. It was difficult to feel neutral about him; one had to like him or dislike him. With a broad forehead, tight lips and a determined chin, he had marked resemblance to the busts of the Roman Emperors in the museums in Italy. Many friends in Italy who saw his photograph with us remarked on this resemblance. In later years especially, when his head was covered with silver hair—unlike me, he kept his hair to the end—there was a magnificence about him and a grand manner, which is sadly to seek in this world of to-day. I suppose I am partial to him, but I miss his noble presence in a world full of pettiness and weakness. I look round in vain for that grand manner and splendid strength that was his"

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

"As an ex-President of the Congress he (Hakim Ajmal Khan) was one of its elder statesmen; but he was something more also and he occupied a unique place in the Congress leadership. Brought up as he was, entirely in the old conservative way, with no touch of modernism in it, and steeped in the culture of Imperial Delhi of Moghal days, it was a delight to watch his fine courtesy and hear his unhurried voice and listen to his dry humour. He was, in his manners, a typical aristocrat of the old order, with princely look and princely ways, and even his face bore a marked resemblance to the miniatures of the Moghal sovereigns. He brought the Hindus and Muslims much nearer to each other, for both honoured him and were influenced by his example. To Gandhiji he became a trusted friend, whose advice in regard to Hindu-Muslim matters was the final word for him".

CHITTARANJAN DAS

"During this period there grew up a close friendship between my father and Mr. C. R. Das. It was something much more than political camaraderie. There was a warmth and intimacy in it that I was not a little surprised to notice, since intimate friendships are perhaps rarely formed at advanced ages. My father had a host of acquaintances, and had the gift of laughing his way through them, but he was chary of friendship, and in later years he had grown rather cynical. And yet between him and Deshbandhu the barriers seemed to fall and they took each other to hear. My father was nine years older, but was physically probably the stronger and the healthier of the two. Though both had the same background of legal training and success at the Bar,

Deshbandhu Das.

they differed in many ways. Mr. Das, in spite of being a lawyer, was a poet and had a poet's emotional outlook—I believe he has written fine poetry in Bengali. He was an orator, and he had a religious temperament. My father was more practical and prosaic;

Pt. Motilal Nehru.

he was a great organiser, and he had little of religion in him. He had always been a fighter, ready to receive and give hard blows. Those whom he considered fools he suffered not at all, or at any rate not gladly; and opposition he could not tolerate. It seemed to him a challenge requiring the use of a broom. The two, my father and Deshbandhu, unlike in some ways as they were, fitted in and made a remarkable and effective combination for the leadership of a party, each in some measure supplying the others deficiencies. And between the two of them there was absolute confidence, so much so that each had authorised the other to use his name for any statement or declaration, even without previous reference or consultation."

MOTILAL GHOSE

"After the Congress was over Gandhiji paid a visit to the vete-

(Continued on page 15)

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Friedrich Beck: PHILOSOPHER-POET OF AUSTRIA

(By G. M. Jadhav.)

Friedrich Beck was born in Vienna on the 25th of June, 1864. He lost his parents when he was a child of only three years. A doctor and his wife looked after young Friedrich and his elder brother for two years. Then the two boys were sent to an Institute. But the doctor and his wife were always kind to Friedrich and his brother and now and again invited them. The children were very happy with the Herr Doktor and Frau Doktor. Friedrich was grateful to the Frau Doktor and Herr Doktor. His love and affection for the Frau Doktor who had lost the power of speech can be seen from the following poem "Die guten Augen" ("The Kind Eyes") written about 28 years ago:

THE KIND EYES.

It used to be by fondest thought
When coming back from foreign lands.
To direct my steps first to
Whence joy and comfort used to come,
To your kind eyes.

'Tis true, closed by a sudden power,
Your mouth had been silent for many a year,
But full of radiant light,
As clear as spoken words, had been a look
From your kind eyes.

Never was it your wont to share your woe
Lest others should be grieved.
And when storming against Fate,
I suddenly felt ashamed on looking
Into your kind eyes.

Again my steps are homeward bound,
Yet I am reluctant to return,
For, alas! never again will you greet and bless me,
Bidding me welcome
With your kind eyes,

Death broke them. My fondest thoughts
Surround you more than ever before.
However deep the shadows may fall
I see a radiance above my head
From your kind eyes.

Friedrich Beck joined the Austrian Civil Service at the age of nineteen. But he retired from services as soon as he could, because his mind was not so much in service as in poetry and philosophy. He published in 1885 "Lieder eines Verweisten" ("Song of an Orphan"), and in 1888 "Ernste Weisen". From 1890 to 1901 he was on the staff of the "Wiener Zeitung" in charge of the Theatre and Literary section. During that period he published a great number of essays and poems in various dailies and periodicals. In 1905 appeared "Weisen des Lebens" (poems) in 1907 "Wollen und Sollen des Menschen, in 1911 "Irdische Dingen" (philosophical work.)

The following poem "Verzicht" ("Resignation") is of great interest. It appeared about 1895 in a periodical. Empress Elizabeth liked it so much that she copied it, had it framed and placed it in her bedroom in Achilleion Castle in Korfu, which was later bought by Kaiser William of Germany after the death of the unhappy Kaiserin. The poem was generally considered as the work of the Kaiserin. In course of time it was discovered that Friedrich Beck was the real author of the poem "Resignation." Beck was only too happy that an intellectual lady like the Empress Elizabeth liked his poem so much. Beck always said, "I desire only one thing: that one of my poems may live in the memory of the German people, as long as there is a German language, even though there be no mention of my name." This remark by itself shows clearly what kind of a man Friedrich Beck must have been. Now we come to the poem "Resignation."...

RESIGNATION.

To be prepared as if it were for the last journey
At any time, free from anxious hesitations,
May be, this is the only way
To attract the blessing of the gods upon our heads.
What you strive for will recede for ever,
What you weep for will be lost to you.
Fate bestows its gifts unsought only.
If you pursue them, a breath of air will carry them away.
There lies a curse on all things men strive for on earth,
A curse from which you cannot get away.
But if, smiling, you learn to scorn the gifts of fortune
Plentifully they will fall to your share.

Friedrich Beck died on the 21st of December, 1929. Two volumes of poems, "Einkehr" and "Sinngedichte," were published after his death. The following works of Friedrich Beck are still in manuscript: "Weltspiegel", "An Essay on the Ethics of Spinoza", "Die Unsittlichkeit des Gluckes", Essays (which could not be included in the previous volume). Ten lectures on Austrian Poets, delivered in the Vienna "Volksbildungsverein."

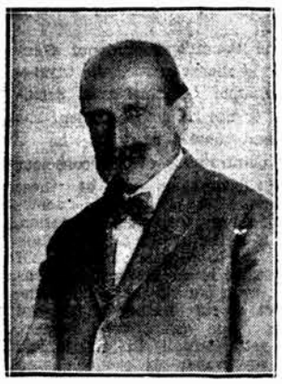
Frau Adrienne Beck, the devoted wife and companion of Friedrich Beck, hopes to see all these manuscripts published in course of time. Some wise man said once, "Marriages are made in heaven". There must be some truth in these words because Friedrich Beck was born in Austria and the girl who was to be his wife was born in France..... a French girl was to marry an Austrian husband. Who controls human destiny? Is there ever any Fulfilment of our hopes and wishes and desires? Let us read "Fulfilment" a fine poem by Friedrich Beck. We see that appreciation and love come "though somewhat late."

FULFILMENT.

How grey was my sky when I was young,
How great my longing for a faint gleam of light.
Now the eventime beams fall on my hair,
The sun has come - though somewhat late.

With a timid voice I sang my songs,
An unknown poet to the clamorous world.
A faint echo now answers from a distance,
Appreciation has come-though somewhat late.
In those sad days I should not have scorned
The poorest gift from the humblest heart.
Now my room is ever full of flowers.
Love has come - though somewhat late.

A gracious eye smiles compliance to our craving,
Though our wish aspires to the stars of Heaven.
And if fulfilment is denied at first - be patient,
Fulfilment comes—though somewhat late.



Friedrich Beck

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NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR

One Of Foremost Noblemen Of Nizam's Dominions, He Enjoys Reputation Of Being A Most Enlightened And Liberal-minded Administrator

(BY "A HYDERABADI.")

The position of the Hyderabad State vis-a-vis the proposed Federal Scheme has not been correctly appreciated in general. It is not widely known that there are, in the Hyderabad State, nobles and Jagirdars who, judged by the area, revenue and population of their estates and the history of their ancestors, can easily be classed with some of those Indian Princes who wear the title of "Their Highnesses" and enjoy the honour of "Salutes." Some of these nobles, if their estates had been situated in the British India, would have been members of the Chamber of Princes. But such is their devotion and loyalty to the Ruling House of Asaf Jah that, even if an option were given to them, they would hundred times prefer to remain as feudal lords in Hyderabad, owing allegiance to His Exalted Highness, and cheerfully deny themselves the titles, honours and fame that might fall to their lot in British India as separate entities.

An Enlightened Nobleman

Of late, these nobles and Jagirdars have become unfortunate victims of popular prejudice. It is generally believed that they are unprogressive and reactionary. This may hold good in respect of some, but thanks to the progressive regime of His Exalted Highness the present Nizam, it is not a general truth. There are several noblemen and Jagirdars who are quite enlightened; one such is Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, whom I have chosen as the hero of this sketch, because, by reason of his vast general knowledge, administrative capabilities and uncommon tact, he bids fair to play an important part in the affairs of the Hyderabad State in the near future.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur is the senior-most member of a family that has always occupied a front rank position in the history of the Asaf Jahi Rule. Shah Nawaz Khan, who was Prime Minister of the Deccan, during the period following the death of Asaf Jah I, and who befriended the British as against the French and was at last murdered by the latter, was a member of this family. Nawab Mir Abbas Ali Khan (Khan-i-Khanan I), who as a trusted General of Sikandar Jah (the Third Nizam) had crushed the Pindaris—a terrible menace to peace and property in those days—was a nephew of Mir Alam (the famous Prime Minister) and great-grandfather of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. Nawab Mir Ghulam Husain Khan (Fakhrul-Mulk I), father-in-law of the late Sir Salar Jung Mukhtarul-Mulk and a confidant of Nawab Nasiruddowlah Bahadur (the Fourth Nizam) was grandfather of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur.

The late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan II, father of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, was the eldest son of Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk I, and brother-in-law of the late Sir Salar Jung, the famous Prime Minister. The importance of the position that Nawab Khan-i-Khanan held in the State may be gauged from the fact that thrice he was deputed to Calcutta, the then head-quarters of the Governor-General—twice in company with Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, and for the third time to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales of the time. He had also accompanied the late Sir Salar Jung on a political mission to England. We was presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by the Marquis of Salisbury and was the only Indian, besides Sir Salar, to have had the honour of dining with the Queen in the distinguished company of Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely and such other celebrities. Nawab Khan-i-Khanan had also accompanied His late Highness to the great Delhi Durbar; as also His Exalted Highness the present Nizam to the Coronation Darbar of His late Majesty King George V. The late Nawab was a member of the State Cabinet Council and Minister for Military and miscellaneous Departments for several years

Education And Tastes

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur is the only surviving son and successor of the late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan. On his mother's side, he is the grandson of the late Nawab Zulfikar Jung Bahadur. He was educated partly in the Muslim University at Aligarh and partly at the Nizam's College. He married a daughter of his uncle—the late Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk II—a highly cultured and enlightened young lady. His age is about 43.

The Nawab is fond of all manly sports and takes exercises regularly. He is a good student of History and Politics and is keenly interested in rural economics. He never shirks work and is a brilliant and convincing conversationalist.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur is one of the principal noblemen of Hyderabad, who are known as the "Umara-i-Uzzam." He owns an estate, having an area of two lakh acres (312.5 Sq. miles) and a population of nearly 85,000 souls, and yielding a revenue of about five and a half lakhs annually. If, as a token of brotherly affection, the late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan, had not entrusted the management of half of his Jagirs to his younger brother (the late Nawab Fakhrul Mulk II), then Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur would have succeeded to an estate double the area, population and revenue of his present possessions.

Progressive Estate

The present estate is divided for administrative purposes into four Talukas (Deoni, Changumul, Kamanpur and Kanat) which together compromise 90 villages. The Nawab exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in his estate and controls all sources of revenue and taxation. One of his Talukas viz. Kanat is situated in Kistna District in the Madras Presidency. Rice, jowar, wheat and cotton are the principal products of his estate. There are 24 schools, 8 dispensaries, 30 tanks, 117 ponds, 22 canals and 18,000 houses in the entire estate. The number of village officials, who are otherwise known as "Watandars", is 433. Out of a total of two lakh acres—the area of the entire estate—nearly 34,000 acres have been given away as Inam lands partly to Deshmukhs and partly for charitable purposes. The estate also maintains a small army costing about Rs. 25,000 annually. On pensions, scholarships and gratuities, the Nawab spends Rs. 20,000 every year.

Survey and settlement operations have been completed in the entire estate in accordance with the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. All appeals against the Revenue Secretary's decisions as regards assessment or Inam enquiries are heard by the Nawab Sahib himself and decided in strict accordance with the principles of law and equity.

The Civil establishment of the estate consists of 683 hands—17 officers, 2 legal advisers, 101 clerks, 433 village officials, 95 Police constables and 35 peons—and costs more than a lakh annually; while the military establishment consists of a commander (who is designated as a "Bakhshi"), a doctor and a small force, 160 strong, including both cavalry and infantry, and costs the estate about Rs. 25,000 annually. As such the total number of persons maintained by the estate is about 850, besides scores of others who man the private establishment of the Nawab Sahib.

A force, 160 strong, might sound queer, but when we find that States like Junagadh and Janjira for instance, do not maintain much bigger forces, the inadequacy does not appear very glaring.

The Nawab's Rank And Status

People in British India will get some idea of the importance of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur's estate, if they learn that from the point of view of area, population and revenue, his estate is on per with the State of Dewas (Junior Branch) under the Central India Agency and the States of Janjira, Lunadada, Mudhol, and Miraj (Senior)) in the Bombay Presidency. The Rulers of all these States enjoy the titles of "Their Highnesses" and possess the honour of gun "salutes," while three of them

(Continued on page 42)

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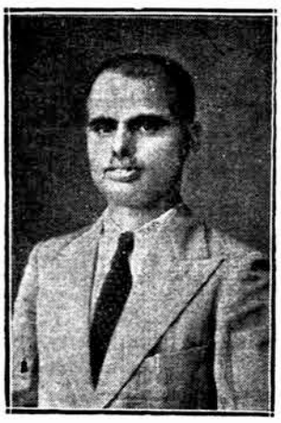
Books & Their Writers



Mr. R. S. Deshpande, B.E., A.M.I.E., of P.W.D., Bombay, author of "Residential Buildings for India", "Sewage Disposal", and other works on house-building, motoring, etc., left Bombay on a world tour on Wednesday last. He intends to visit China, Japan, America, Great Britain, Europe, Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, hoping to acquire first-hand knowledge of residential building construction in the various countries of the world.

GREATEST JAPANESE SOCIAL WORKER

KAGAWA (non-violent warrior of Japan) "Prasthan" Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-3-0.

The "Prasthan" office has earned a reputation for publishing excellent booklets on social and political problems in Gujarati, and these booklets are made easily available because they are very cheap.

The biography of Kagawa and a description of his life-work is most inspiring. The book is not a translation of some book in English but is a very concise description of Kagawa's activities and methods obtained from English sources.

Kagawa is probably the greatest social worker in Japan. Early in his life he was inspired by the Christian ideals and he succeeded to a remarkable degree in translating these ideals into action. He lived in the slums of Kobe and lived with the starving, the diseased, the drunkard and exploited humanity. He was a preacher, a writer, a missionary, a socialist without belonging to any society or organisation and he succeeded in organising associations of mill-workers, farmers' societies, in starting schools and hospitals. At first the Government officials treated him as an agitator, spied on him, molested him, jailed him but in 1923 after the terrible earthquake he was found to be the most efficient worker and organiser in the country, far superior to the people who were Government officials.

As a pacifist he has been denounced by the militant-minded people of Japan as non-patriotic, but Kagawa is essentially a man of peace and he has tried in his humble way to bring the kingdom of Heaven on earth, as much as possible.

The communist party in getting pretty strong in Japan and Kagawa is looked upon by them as a back number, but this man with a mission goes on with his work living in a very small room in unhealthy surroundings, harbouring the destitute and the diseased, giving away his own coat or shirt, always short of money, badly housed, poorly fed, but always available to the poorest of the poor. It appears that he has been attempting his mighty best to live the life of his master, Jesus of Nazareth.

Unhesitatingly I recommend the book to the Gujarati reading public, especially the youths.

SUMANT MEHTA.

A Nationalist Urdu Poet

SAGAR NIZAMI

"Bada-e-Mashriq. By Saghar Nizami. Adabi Markaz, Meerut, U. P. Pp. 580, cloth bound, 8 1/2" x 7". Rs. 5-8-0.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Saghar Nizami, has at long last, been able to publish the first volume of his poetical collections for which the public was waiting so anxiously. And it is no exaggeration to say that the volume that has been brought out, is, indeed, a creditable production from all points of view. The general get-up is far superior to the one to which the Urdu-knowing public is generally accustomed.

Mr. Saghar is a young, brilliant and gifted poet and his chief characteristic is that he writes in the truly Indian style, using as far as possible words and metaphors and imagery to suit Indian culture. For these things he does not depend on themes borrowed from Arabic or Persian poetry as is the custom with most of our poets, but he goes direct to the gardens, stars and landscapes of India for fresh inspiration. He thus takes his clue from the majesty of nature only and his mode of presenting his ideas is not only full of freshness but altogether different from the conventional poets of the day. He coins words and expressions to suit the loftiness of his thoughts. After Iqbal, his poetry is most inspiring, exactly in the same sense in which Munshi Premchand wants all the literature to be regenerating.

Saghar is a nationalist of first water. He constantly reminds his countrymen in general and his co-religionists in particular, to achieve freedom which ought to be their chief mission in life. He is a great believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and he is certainly at his best when he writes on these themes. He naturally assigns a very low position to a communalist, to whatever community he may be belonging and rightly regards him as "an inauspicious star on the firmament of the motherland."

AN OPTIMIST.

Saghar is an optimist in his outlook. His poems are a living testimony of the fact that he not only sees a bright future for his countrymen but also sees beauty in any and everything. He moves with the times and his heart throbs with the happenings round about him. His poems, for instance, on the late Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal, the late Maulana Muhammad Ali and other leaders, both dead and living, reveal the fact that our young poet has rightly understood their ideals.

The language employed by Saghar in his poems is thoroughly polished, but he belongs to that school of thought which believes that no true Indian poetry is possible without a recourse to Hindi imagery. Consequently his poems on Lord Krishna, Ram and Buddha and other poems entitled "Hindu woman" and "Pujaran" etc. are full of Hindi words and expressions which add extra lustre to the majesty of the theme.

The book which is divided into 12 chapters, is dedicated to Nawab Sir Salar Jung, the great-grandson of the illustrious statesman and patron of learning. Mrs. Naidu Khwaja Hasan Nizami, Maulavi Abdul Haq and Dr. Mahmud have written suitable introductions, paying glorious tributes to the great talent of Saghar as a poet. Maulana Simab who is Saghar's teacher in poetry, also pens an affectionate introduction.

Some people may find the price a bit prohibitive, and so it would be in the fitness of things if it is lowered to suit all pockets.

This collection of the poetry of Saghar is worthy to be kept in every decent library.

SHABNAM.

Aurobindo's Yoga

LIGHTS ON YOGA."—By Sri Aurobindo. Arya Publishing House, College Street Market, Calcutta, Price Re. 1.

Some time back we had reviewed Sri Aurobindo's philosophical book "The Riddle of this World," which followed his other publication "The Mother." We are glad to note that during the interval that has elapsed the name of Sri Aurobindo has been increasingly brought before the world as India's greatest living philosopher. Special reference must be made to several books written by Indian and European writers concerning Sri Aurobindo's philosophy. Among these Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar has recently drawn the attention of Europe to Sri Aurobindo. His two lectures on Sri Aurobindo delivered in Italy are published at the end of his recent book "Eastern Lights."

The book under review is composed of extracts from letters written by Sri Aurobindo to his disciples in reply to their questions. As Sri Aurobindo is in retirement the disciples, we suppose, are obliged to put him their questions in writing. The extracts have been arranged in four subjects. First, the Goal, defines Sri Aurobindo's Yoga as distinguished from the other Yogas of the past and brings out its special characteristic, which is an effort at Transformation of human nature by the aid of the descent of the Divine Consciousness. The second part deals with the psychological planes of the being and one may say that this part contains all the essential and principal elements which the great Master has worked out in the process of his long and laborious research in the realm of self-realisation, and of transformation of nature.

It is a pity that our students should be obliged to study and accept the fumbling, inconclusive and at times, even erroneous and misleading works on so called Psychology and pursue methods of investigation quite inapplicable to the subject while precious mines and treasures of psychological knowledge based on experimental data should lie unattended waiting to be investigated and valued at their proper worth. To Sri Aurobindo in so small measure goes the credit not only of drawing attention of the world to these treasures but of investigating and experimenting on their data and arriving at fresh and more comprehensive conclusions. In fact, it is not too much to say that Sri Aurobindo has put Indian philosophy on a newer, sounder and more scientific basis.

The third part deals with "Surrender and Opening," two of the most essential processes of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga. It contains within itself definitions of purity, faithfulness, sincerity etc. from the Yogic point of view. This part like its predecessor is full of practical hints and suggestions for the aspirants. We are sure it would be immensely useful even to those who do not propose to follow Sri Aurobindo's Yoga but

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Pt. Gwasha Lal, B.A., Editor, "The Kashmir Times", has written in English a comprehensive history of Kashmir from the earliest times to the present day.

SAMUEL FERNANDO BLOOM

He travelled after the evening sun
In search of raw red gold
Over hill and dale, tanned earth,
Across the seven seas—into the lands
Of tales untold...

He travelled far; and there
Lies the ravage left behind—
Trampled fields, burnt towns,
Cities razed to the ground,
And woes of every kind.

Butchering, killing, sucking blood,
Exploiting in a thousand ways;
Preaching peace, but laying waste
Virgin soils, he moved on
For centuries of bloody days.
But now he has reached the verge
Of conquest. All behind him lie
Scenes of blood and woe...
The sun goes down beneath the earth
And the owlets cry...

No more shall he plunder or destroy,
For the snake has swallowed its own tail.
The narrowing circle is complete.
In front stretch the vast deserts of Night,
The Crises and the Slumps—
He has reached his goal,
The death's dark wight!

—AHMED ALI.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Art And Politics—Politicians On A Holiday—Imported Superstitions Acquire Immortality—Unknown Humorist—Writes History—The Low-Brow Is Located—His Knowledge About Indian Painting And Dancing Is "General"—Reference To Nothing In Particular—Gopinath's New Dancing Group

Superstitions die hard. In this country, notorious for its specialised superstitions, imported superstitions enjoy immortality. For the Indian intellectual, educated in British superstitions, is, inevitably, more superstitious and more British than the British. It has been one of the mid-Victorian British superstitions to believe that art is unrelated to more urgently important problems of national life. Elizabeth Bowen, describing the typical English crowd at the Royal Academy exhibition, writes in the "New Statesman And Nation"—"The blandness of the whole show is unnerving. The Englishman must be the most alarming race on earth. They ride down a minority so unconsciously. An evenly wide zone of facetious tolerance protects what few vital beliefs they have. You cannot be alien from them in feeling or nationality without writhing under their fair play. Their prudery of spirit is so infectious that to force them into the open becomes embarrassing . . . Blocks determined the pictures of the year.

The Correct Thing

"Where someone stopped they all stopped, as though there had been an accident." What would Elizabeth Bowen say if she saw the comic reproductions of the British mind and respectability in India? The impressions would be "picturesquely" Indian! Or, shall we like the shy Jeffrey Farnol coyly discover gold in the Indian "bazars" and "jewels" on the streets? However, let us note that the British mind of the educated Indian duly segregates art from politics and economics, from social aspirations and educational reconstruction.

Compulsory Contrasts

Syt. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, during the course of what has been reported and described as an "impressive" discourse observed recently the seamy side of politics as, by implication, contrasted with the more nobly brighter virtues of art. Politicians on a holiday are apt to feel they are entitled to a little relaxation in matters which do not affect, directly or indirectly, their vote or at least the interests of their more articulate constituency. Must there be a contrast and segregation, however, between art and politics. If you could consult the British crowd at the Academy the answer would of, course, be in the affirmative. Syt. Jamnadas Mehta's mind is such a faithful, if ever so feeble, reflection of the British Indian.

It is not his fault however. Nor is he the exception. He was merely the medium of expression of views shall one say generally cultivated by the British educated Indian. It is essential therefore to note, here and now, that the mid-Victorian attitude towards art is, even in England, beginning to be disowned by wide-awake intelligence. The "Spectator," the English weekly, is by no means a madly radical organ of opinion.

Art Is Political

Anthony Blunt writing in that journal at the same time as Elizabeth Bowen, about the Royal Academy exhibition, has uttered the heresy. He says:—"In each age there is a mode of thought which provides the most direct method possible of dealing with life, and corresponding to it, there will be developed a particular kind of technique in the arts also suited to the conditions of the age. For Giotto and St. Francis a particular form of Christianity provided the right approach; for Raphael and Michaelangelo a particular blend of Christianity and paganism; for Delacroix a particular brand of Liberalism. To-day the crucial problems are not to be seen in terms of religion or classicism, but directly in terms of politics, as in the time of Courbet, and there is no doubt that Realism which will develop must necessarily be largely political in its approach."

Abstract art is, he says, "played out" on the Continent, and Super-realism cannot have before it a very long term of useful life. I must not, however, discuss these questions. I must remember that I am confronted with the conditions where more than the British "prudery of spirit" holds its pompous sway.

Unknown Humourist

An unknown humourist has been entertaining the readers of the "Evening News" with a series of articles where knowledge is just "general" with reference to no context and nothing in particular. "They tell me," observes the humourist, "there is a renaissance in the Indian arts." He proceeds to write down the heresay.

Elizabeth Bergner, who is having a successful tour in Japan, sketched the delightful study of new womanhood when she was here.

Would Not Say It

Journeying down the forest of foreign names we come to discover the following: "The Bengal School of painting which seeks its inspiration in Ajantas . . . . The brothers Ukil, Jamini Roy, K. N. Muzumdar and P. K. Chatterjee are among the prominent artists belonging to this School. . . . . Chugtai, with his fine sense of line and colour, and Haidar show "some" influence of the Bengal School in their work though I would not say they belong to it. . . The Bombay School of Art inspired by Mr. Cecil Burns and now directed by Captain Gladstone Solomon . . . . the Indian spirit of art, has infused it with fresh and renewed vigour."

The information about the Bombay School of Art is, of course, "general". No names of artists or particulars of their work need be mentioned. The inclusion and boycott of names from the Bengal School is equally "general". Both Bombay and Bengal do not know what others know and think of them!

Made Dancing "Respectable!"

But the double-barrelled, or shall one say, twice-blessed series of knowledge in "general" about Indian dancing is, obviously, the humourist's finishing stroke of victory. Journeying down the columns of Anna Pavlova eulogies and Shankar's cameo biography in No. 25 of the "general" series one discovers the following:—At Shantiniketan, early in 1923, Rabindranath Tagore had introduced dancing in the school curriculum . . . . the Manipur School of dancing . . . . all fluttering feet and hands . . . It served a useful purpose . . . . it made dancing "respectable" . . . . The symphony of gesture . . . is the soul of the Indian dance. by far the most expressive of these instruments of gestures are the hands."

The local humourist hits the "local Bloomsburyites" on the head and goes one better by concluding in French which he kindly translates, strictly for low-brows I suppose, in English.

The Usual Overture

Pavlova and Shankar re-appear as preludes in No. 26 dealing with "types" of Indian dancing. Shankar's "Western influence" is noticed by him specially in "the costumes of his women characters —maybe, a concession to the incomparable Simkie . . . Menaka lacks the virility and perfect technique of Shankar . . . She is particularly effective in silhoutte dances. . . . Ragini Devi is 'apt to be artificial' The swirl of her skirts is 'almost' stilted . . . The Kathakali appears larded with over-emphasis. The epic escapes it There is a straining after effect.

Seen And Counted Velasquez!

"Have you, for instance, seen Velasquez picture of the Surrender of Breda?' If you look at it, you will have an impression of the background as a forest of spears and lances.

"If you count them, you will find they are precisely eighteen.

"Velasquez was an artist".

Supposing he had painted nineteen of them he would have been a mere craftsman. The "epic" would have "escaped" him. Supposing he had painted only one of them or not at all and indicated the "impression" of a "forest" with "mudras" he would perhaps have been a superhuman divinity. But Velasquez was an artist. He, therefore, painted them, "precisely eighteen."

Precisely Thirteen.

I confess it never occurred to me to count their number. But I did count the number of terse, versey sentences about the "classical type" of Indian dancing the writer composed for "general" knowledge. They were, precisely, thirteen. The writer is a humourist.

The Minor Particulars

That is why he sees in the "many" Schools of Indian dancing—"the mimetic dance, known as the Kathakali, the old folk dance of Bengal—the gossamer trifles of the Manipur School". The Kathak mode of the North and the Tanjore "Bharat-Natya" as well as the folk dances of Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab are, of course, minor particulars not meant to be included in a series of 'general' knowledge.

Gopinath's New Group

Gopinath, the former dancing partner of Srimati Ragini Devi has, he writes to say left her troupe and is now thinking of a project to start his own independent dancing group.

Heretic Visits Hungarian Art Exhibition

And, Disturbs Simla Placidity

(By S. AHMED ALI).

What happens when one meets artists or "big men" is that one either gets a snub, or is patronised. 'Great men,' or those who think themselves to be so, have a knack of considering all others pigmies and people of no consequence. In fact this is a natural adjunct of our present Capitalist civilisation. The same fate befell the present author in the Exhibition of Contemporary Mid-European art being held at the Cecil Hotel, Simla. The organiser of the Exhibition, M. Garai, had been intrigued by a keenly interested spectator who was spending a good deal of time before every picture, taking down notes on the Catalogue; and he had wanted to be friendly. He introduced me to two Indian gentlemen, one a well-known artist belonging to the Bengal School, the other a well-dressed, well-to-do person wearing pince nez. Having learnt a few of my opinions, the Bengali artist started patronising (probably because my opinions were deadly opposed to his practice and views); and the gentleman in pince nez with the well-fed look, walked away, precisely because I had expressed opinions which were not those commonly accepted, and, I suppose, not pleasing to my listeners.

But be that as it may, let us come down to the Exhibition, for artists will remain artists i.e. strong egoists, and snobs will be snobs. To be frank, I was not very much disappointed in the Exhibition. I had gone with the idea that the paintings exhibited will display the same tendencies which mark the bourgeois arts and literature, i.e. of escape from life and idealisation.

The present century is one of "falling towers" and domes and minarets. All that in which the upholders of our present economic system had faith is coming down. The present mode of production has proved a failure. Every country is marked by economic crises and slumps. Capitalism has failed to cope with the recurring trade depressions; and except for the few, the condition of the people is characterised by poverty, hunger and misery. As the present mode of production has brought into existence its opposite which alone can do away with the general economic depression and solve the problems of hunger and unemployment, so the class which is responsible for perpetrating this system has brought along with it its shadow which has actually risen to meet it, and has become and is becoming stronger and stronger every day. That is, society is divided into two sharp divisions, two classes whose interests, philosophy of life and general world-outlook, are different from each other.

Now, the class which is at the helm of affairs, is interested in keeping up the sham, and is afraid of looking reality in the face. In search of peace and happiness (individual, of course) it can find it only in an escape from life. For happiness, surely, does not exist. So the vanish artist, Prof. O. Larsen shows us in his "Chase After Happiness," where those in search of happiness are being dragged away by Satan bound in chains, following him blindly and hectically. But he is right also. For, such happiness as Prof. Larsen depicts, is only the Devil's share, and can be had only from him, through him. Nevertheless, his picture is reactionary, because, if we work the right way, happiness is not such a bogey-show and vile desire as Prof. Larsen imagines.

SHIRKING OF REALITY

The other exhibitors are also true children of the society and the class they belong to. Their work is characterised by idealisation and shirking of the reality. Not one of the artists deals with the vital problems of his existence or with the struggles and desires of the people. They are all self-centred egoists, trying to forget the gross materiality of life. Therefore, they select subjects which have nothing or very little to do with everyday reality. They are either finding escape in the past and the Middle Ages like Prof. Larsen and G. Kalla-Priechenfried, or H. Hamza in the eighteenth century, or in spiritualism or Christianity as A. Naray, or in dolls, still life, Autumn, Summer, Spring and other usual subjects favourite with the bourgeois artists, in short, subjects which are not at all of any importance to a common labourer or 'Tom, Dick or Harry.' On the other hand, many, most, paintings are highly idealised representation of life and nature, e.g. L. Kezdi-Kovacs' two paintings "Spring in the Wood" and "Autumn Dreams," J. Szepesi-Kuszka's and of many other artists.

Nevertheless, these artists show unconsciously how dissatisfied they are with things around them. The actuality is gross and painful; and, therefore, they avoid it, and try to find solace for their stricken souls in the worlds of their imaginations which give lovely and dream-like hues to their things they see. Prof. Larsen's invention of the new medium, the wax water colour, is an expressions of the same tendency. This medium imparts to the picture-surface a soft smoothness which is well suited to his highly idealised and conventional paintings. And if really the actuality were pleasant and beautiful, there is no reason why the artists should have avoided it. This exhibition of mid-European art is an indirect proof of the fact how bad things are with European civilisation to-day. But their futility lies in not visualising a better order and scheme of things, and trying directly for it. The great function of all great art is and should be to make us feel and think. If he does not assist the forces which are working in society he is not only otiose, but reactionary in the highest degree. But its no use quarrelling with the bourgeois for being a bourgeois, for he is one and will remain so.

FUNCTION OF ART

But what, then, is the function of art? Pleasure certainly is one, from which point I will presently deal with the paintings. But let us first discuss some other important points. If I am allowed to quote my own words, "Art is the expresssion of the highest consciousness of life, and appeals by producing powerful feelings which lead to progressive mental and emotional activity." (Progressive View of Art, a paper read before the All-India Progressive Writers' Conference). That is, unless the artist is conscious of the relation of things to one another and of himself in relation to his environment, he cannot succeed in creating any dynamic work of art, and appeal to us by producing in us progressive stimulation. The artist produces and creates not only for himself, but also for the public; and the public will appreciate that most which is nearest to it. All escapist art, therefore, appeals to a limited audience, those who are in need of escaping the reality themselves. Such art instead of assisting only arrests the progress of society, by taking us away into unreal worlds of the imagination, by colouring things so as to be more pleasing to the anaemic and jaded eyes of the artists as well as the upper-class public for which, obviously, they are painted.

CHARACTERISTIC RESTLESSNESS

That is the worst of the present class society, that it does not allow of free artistic and intellectual growth. It warps our imaginations and distorts the vision, so as to fit in with the unrealistic and false scheme of things made more unreal by an insistence on the fact that

God's in His Heaven,
All's right with the world.

God may or may not be in his heaven, one thing is certain: all is not right with the world. Witness the menace of Imperialism, the growth of Fascism, the spectre of War looming large before our eyes, exploitation of the colonies, depression in trade, the general pessimistic outlook of the people, and the sorry plight of the capitalist world and the impending doom of our modern upper-class culture and civilisation, envisaged not only by Herr Spengler, but most artists, poets, and literati of Europe give expression to it by their general obscurity, vagueness and despair. Notice, for instance, the Dadaist, Futurist, Impressionist, Symbolist and what-not schools of painting and literature which have sprung up in the present century. Witness the poetry of T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Robert Graves and many others in England, the novels of H. G. Wells, Aldous Huxley and an innumerable host of others. The whole social structure is riddled with restlessness. Culture and civilisation are tumbling down and despair and disillusion are the characteristics of the arts, literature and philosophy of the European world to-day.

The artists have, as it were, already acknowledged defeat, and despairing of every thing they find nepenthe in "Autumn Dreams," "Chase After Happiness," "Forgetfulness in Wine," or in flowers, landscapes, abstract subjects like Youth, Faith, Prayer etc. or in still life and dolls. They select subjects which do not lead us to think, but only help us to forget. And most of the pictures in the Exhibition are symptomatic of the same anaemia from which the bourgeois world is suffering. And when R. Negely paints Venice, lakes, hills and seas, he imbues them with an idealised and romantic glow which takes us nowhere. Prof. Larsen who has had artistic blood running in his veins for the last six generations, paints in the old masters' way, without achievir g any outstanding distinction. The worst with the traditional form is that either you must excel the old masters or remain just mediocre. And although Prof. Larsen is a master of design he makes no improvement whatever on the old masters he has studied so thoroughly. His paintings, at best, are academic, with all the drawbacks of academic painting, and do not rise to any heights of originality or surprise, consequently they do not impart any aesthetic pleasure. We have already seen these paintings and Prof. Larsen's Dante and the Women, Divina Comedia, The Prodigal Son's Return, though pleasing to a certain extent, do not surprise us with any new angle of vision or technique. The Prodigal Son's Return is however, better, having a certain charm which other of his paintings seem to have missed.

GENIAL CHARACTER

Nonetheless, the general character of Larsen's and Negely's paintings as, in fact, of the whole Exhibition with a few exceptions, is mediocre. With the exception of a few pictures most do not even arrest our attention, not to talk of imparting pleasure.

This brings me directly to the point of pleasure from which I had promised to deal with the paintings. Pleasure comes with surprise, surprise arises out of originality, originality depends on technique and the artist's point of view and his delight in his medium—i.e. in experiment. Prof. Larsen who has the lion's share in the exhibition with seventeen paintings big and small, we have

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An Experiment In National Education

Besant Girls' School, Mangalore

(By Srimathi M. Ramabai, Hon. Superintendent)

The Besant Girls' School in Mangalore (known as the National Girls' School till 1933) was a direct and spontaneous product of the National Education movement initiated and inspired by the late Dr. Annie Besant. Like all other places in the country Mangalore too celebrated the National Education Week on an impressive scale in the spring of 1918. But unlike most of such places the organisers here resolved on giving

Butterfly Dance.

a permanent and living form to it in the shape of a school for girls. Mr. (now Dr.) G. S. Arundale visited the town shortly after and his moving address on National Education evoked a warm response from the public in the shape of a substantial contribution which helped still further in materialising the idea of a National Girls' School. For economising cost on buildings and equipment, an offer was made to one of the existing girls' schools to convert itself into a constituent institution of the Society for the Promotion of National Education at Adyar. The proposal failed to meet with the acceptance of the concerned authorities, and hence preparations for launching a school *de novo* were quickly set on foot, and on June 17 it was opened in a spacious bungalow rented for the purpose.

Dr. Besant's Blessings

Despite some gloomy popular apprehensions that a school outside the pale of governmental recognition would hardly attract pupils, the strength even at inception was far from discouraging. A set of very bright pupils attending other schools joined the institution and thus a pleasing tone was set to its career. Srimathi B. Padmabai S. Rau was the first Principal, and under her able direction based on her experience in the Theosophical College for Women at Benares, the distinctive aims and atmosphere of national education were deeply impressed on the work and organisation of the school and to this day continue to guide the present band of workers. The rented home was soon felt to be inadequate, and a plot of ground in a healthy and attractive locality was acquired. In November of the same year Dr. Besant visited Mangalore and laid the foundation-stone for a new building and blessed the school in a memorable and soul-stirring address.

New Buildings

The plan of the new building was simple but striking. Thanks to the personal supervision and devotion of the late Mr. Attavar Devappa Punja, the buildings were ready by October 1919, and were formally opened on 1st October (Dr. Besant's birthday) by Miss Francesca Arundale, the great pioneer of girls' education in Benares. Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, the famous feminist and champion of the enlightenment of Indian women, had now become the Principal and with her characteristic push and vigour poured fresh strength into the school and also created strong links between it and the public by starting educational and vocational classes for adult ladies. For finance, the school depended largely on the monthly grants from the S.P.N.E. at Madras and also on private collections locally and outside. On the latter side, Mr. B. Sanjiva Rau (now Principal, Queen's College, Benares), was unsparing in his efforts and was successful in collecting the major portion of the cost of the buildings, as also the running expenses when the help from the S.P.N.E. was subsequently stopped. To stimulate and maintain local sympathy and interest, a registered body named the Balika Shikshana Sabha was created.

The changing fortunes in the political sphere which looms so large in the national life of our country, had their repercussions on the even progress of the school. The Trustees of the Sabha strove hard to maintain the school despite the languishing public support, but the burden proved too heavy after some time until in April 1927 they were obliged to close down the institution under their charge. They, however, made a general offer to place the buildings and equipment at the disposal of any respectable public organisation which would undertake to conduct a school for girls. Great were the personal sacrifices which the trustee-ladies and gentlemen of different communities and persuasions made for preventing what would otherwise have proved a deplorable failure, and among them stands out the honoured name of Devappa Punja, who through thick and thin was a tower of moral strength to the school and its welfare. An institution with these good traditions could hardly be permitted to disappear, and we soon find it coming to life with renewed freshness. The torch which had got dimmed for a time is being slowly yet steadily and surely fanned into the erstwhile flame.

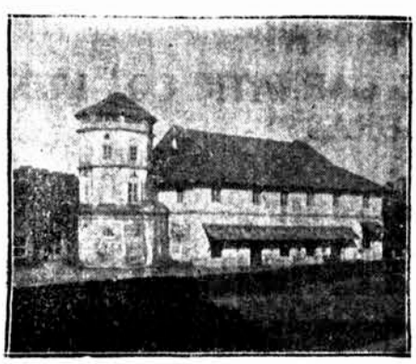
The Orchestra.

New Management

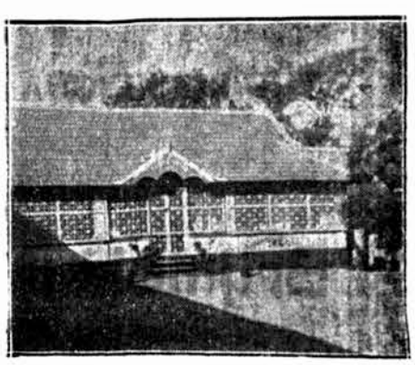
At such a juncture the members of the Theosophical Society in Mangalore resolved to step into the breach. Some of them were in the old management also. Queerly enough, though smaller in number and not commanding individually the same influence as the older one could be expected to have, the T. S. Lodge felt confident enough to shoulder the burden and offered to do so for three years as a tentative measure. With a straggling strength of about 40 and financial resources of nil, the task was undertaken. Recognition and aid from the Education Department were obtained. Gradually the school became in 1929 a full-fledged Higher Elementary School, with a strength of nearly 150. Within five years the strength rose to 200 and now, in its ninth year, stands at nearly 300. As this is the limit of convenient and comfortable accommodation, it is proposed to restrict the number for the sake of efficiency. It is not the aim of the present management to be satisfied with a mere duplication of existing facilities in the town, but to open up through purposeful though sometimes daring experimentation, fertile fields for educational endeavour and progress. Although the courses of instruction follow the syllabuses prescribed by the department, this has not prevented experiments being done on the initiative of the workers concerned in adapting the syllabuses in a liberal manner as also in devising a wide range of extra-curricular activities for the children.

Zambia or dagger-play.

Lazim.



The School Buildings.



The New Hostel.

Daily Work

The daily work of the school begins with songs and prayer in the large central Hall, the children facing the shrine room in which a light is kept burning and

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THE PLAY-WAY IN LIFE

(BY N. K. VENKATESWARAN, B.A.)

The difference between working and playing derives from our own feelings, even as beauty derives from the eye of the beholder. When we play we often work harder than when we work and yet we feel that the one is a blessing and the other little short of the contrary. When the play-feeling comes fully to its own, interfusing itself with all our activities, the work of this workaday world will shed its unpleasantness and everybody will be a player though there should be no playgrounds in the world.

That is the ideal towards which we ought to move and are perhaps fortunately getting to move but now unfortunately most of us know only too well to tell play from work. If I run to catch a train I seldom experience any pleasant feeling while doing so, and some of the bystanders may even go so far as to draw on their pity. If, on the other hand, I run in a one-mile race, bearing myself as lightly as I could, and drawing the spectators into gusts of cheering, I nearly come to the somewhat perilous point of thinking how wonderful I am. And even if one of my fellow runners should outstrip me and carry off the prize, leaving me in the background of fame, I would still go home with joy in my eyes, telling myself that the pleasure of winning the race cannot be much greater than that of losing it. I dare not spend so much of my energy in any work whatever, lest I should become a cripple by doing so!

The Mind's Magic

How magical is the mind! In work though I do not do a stroke I often feel tired, jaded; injured, ill-treated; my heart and mind calling on the saints to look at my plight and weep for me. In play though I labour to the last drop of my capacity, and become more than half dead, far from having tired, far from complaining of my lot, I feel uplifted by a new sense of life and honoured by the society in which I live. Which shows that we cannot live by bread alone and do not at the bottom of our hearts want to live by it mainly. And if we think about it for a while, the truth will dawn on us that our spirits want to live on the work we do much more than our flesh wants to live on the fruits thereof.

That is as much as saying that we need to play as we need to work. There are some few, if not many, among us who having seen into the heart of the secret combine work and play in their chief business in life. The true poet is nourished by his art, the true prophet by his vision the true actor by his feeling. Gifted souls such as these need no play or, their lives are themselves a kind of sports better than are witnessed in the playgrounds. But the bulk of us lag behind and eat our bread in the sweat of our faces, never dreaming it were possible to play while we work. That is why it is needful that we should play hard and work hard so that we may have joy, 'the chief nourisher in life's feast.'

It is the play-spirit that truly denotes life, falling and shining on it like rays of gold. See how the kittens build their first days with rapturous leapings and dancings round the mother-cat, half changing that sober dame from age and care to youth and joy! how the young calf capers and prances in its first glorious feeling of life! And do not the children of our own race resolve themselves, in the early romance of their lives, in dream-like images of activity without care, of joy that laughs at use? Therefore nothing else is so trusty a steward, as the play-spirit, of life's finest, most delicious and elusive qualities, such as spontaneousness, innocence, purity, beauty; and life can hardly be true to its own composition when play no longer kindles it with its own peculiar fire. So, the knowing observer of things will look to see where the old are young and the young are not old because the spirit of play lives in their lives.

The Sportive Spirit In Education

It is now almost looked upon as an axiom that the play-way is the most natural and fruitful way in education, at all events, in the education of the young. It follows that ordered sports ought to come before schools in the life of children and that their schooling, whenever begun, cannot be too well based on their own inclinations, as displayed in their games, to express themselves. For wherein could we express our vision of the future better than in the way we bring up our own children? And what is the millennium that stretches across the frontier of our thoughts but all the world become a playground and all the men and women players?

In joy and sorrow, in success and failure, it is the supple spirit of the true sportsman that will give the readiest ballast.

But the onward-sweeping and all-powerful tendency of civilisation is to macadamise life! Loud intermittent passions for sports are not always a trustworthy witness of the play-spirit. Tournaments and test-matches, however commendable in some respects, are no substitute for a general sense and practice of play. And suppose even play were professionalised! Are we going to run the world by robots or are we going to become robots ourselves!

The village labourer works and plays together and if he cannot get sufficient sport from his work he stops on his way home in the evening to play some old-world game with his fellows. It is the over-civilised man side-tracked from natural impulses and engineered by synthetic qualities and conditions that sits in the midst of his artificial adjuncts, sipping tea and imbibing smoke in a weary half-sleep and wondering what there might be in the world. The wisest as well as the simplest live according to Nature's plan.

And in that plan, the play-way has the first place and is, therefore, the best way to be followed in home, in school, in society, between communities or peoples. The true sportsman is told by his shining candour, his disarming faith in other his winning adventurousness in life.

If the work-way is good the play-way is better and to be working in a genuine spirit of playing is best of all. "Work while you work, Play while you play," so runs the old saw. But wisdom grows with time, and whether we work or play, life will always remain a play, the funniest and most fascinating of plays, and

EXCEPT WE ARE SPORTSMEN WE CANNOT PLAY IT WELL.

Murphy was taking a short cut through some fields which he was approached by a haughty-looking young man.

"I say, there," said the latter, "what are you doing on this land? Do you know you are trespassing?"

"And who might you be an' all?" asked the Irishman.

"I'm the owner of these fields."

"And where did you get them from?"

"They were handed down to me by my ancestors," said the haughty youth.

"And where did they get them from?"

"They fought for them in battle."

"Good, then I'll fight ye for them, beggorra!" Murphy exclaimed.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

ROYAL ABDUCTION

Princess Charlotte, beautiful, thirty-seven-year-old daughter of Prince Louis II, ruler of tiny Monaco, is a real-life "Portia" to her people. Her mother was Juliette Louvet, a washerwoman who won the heart of the dashing Louis when he was fighting with the French Foreign Legion.

Charlotte has been, possibly as a result, so close to the 23,000 Monegasques that they constantly run to her with their troubles. She softens the effect of her father's decrees and in turn pleads for him when their severity riles his people.

In fiction princesses always are happy; Charlotte is not. In 1920 Louis picked as her husband, the blond, good-looking Comte Pierre de Polignac, scion of a priggish French family. Made a prince, he constantly nagged his wife about her overly-democratic spirit. Hence in 1933 this difference in principles, in part, led to a divorce.

Prince Pierre received the custody of a daughter, Princess Antoinette, now fifteen, and Prince Runier, twelve, for nine months of the year, and get dol. 52,000 a year in cash.

Last month Pierre staged an angry scene with Antoinette in his Paris home and discharged her English governess, Kathleen C. Wamstall.

Grandfather Louis arrived and took the refugees back to Monte Carlo under guard. Pierre brought suit in Paris.

Answered Louis: "This affair is not a kidnapping, but an act of sovereignty having the character of protection and justice under Monaco's laws." He thereupon made both children—Ranier, heir to the throne, is in England—his wards by royal decree.

Last week Governess Wamstall received this anonymous note: "Hauptmann was also a kidnapper and you deserve his fate."—"Literary Digest."

DR. ROYDEN LEAVING MINISTRY

Dr. Maude Royden, the famous woman preacher and former assistant minister at the City Temple, announced last month that she intends to resign her pastorate at Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, in December.

The "News Chronicle" understands that she will then sail for America to take part in the peace campaign on which Mr. George Lansbury is now engaged.

"I have for many years devoted myself to two objects—international peace and the Guildhouse", she told the "News Chronicle" recently "but I have been forced to the conclusion that my strength is no longer sufficient for both, and have decided to give up my work at the Guildhouse to devote myself entirely to the cause of peace.

The future of the Guildhouse has not been decided, but the members of the Guild will meet to consider it on May 1."

Dr. Royden, who is 60, is a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Royden.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Coloured silk scarves that have been in use for a while and have been washed several times are apt to look rather worn in the middle. It is worth while to cut the middle portion right out and then join the two pieces together. This makes a short useful scarf, suitable for wearing in spring and summer with a costume or cardigan suit.

* * * *

If dried fruits, such as apricots or prunes, are soaked in boiling water instead of cold, they will swell to twice their usual size and that if a teaspoonful of vinegar is added, it will greatly improve the flavour.

* * * *

A few cubes of lemon jelly added to an apple pie, or a few cubes of raspberry jelly added to a rhubarb pie will reduce the amount of sugar required and will also add to the flavour as well as deepen the colour of the fruit.

* * * *

If a vanilla bean is kept in the sugar jar it will give a delicate flavour to the sugar, which is specially valuable when making cakes or puddings.

* * * *

The brown discoloration marks which appear on fireproof oven dishes during the cooking may be removed by applying common salt with a damp cloth while the dish is still hot.

If when making jam or marmalade, the bottom and sides of the pan are slightly greased with a little butter, it will prevent burning and boiling over.

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas will last much longer if they are given a little attention from time to time. A trace of vaseline on the metal parts will prevent them from rusting.

Glass handles can be kept clean and sparkling by rubbing with a little methylated spirits or a few drops of lavender water. Leather handles should be polished with shoe cream and wooden ones with furniture cream, to protect them against rain and scratches. To renovate a dark umbrella cover, rub thoroughly with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine. Light umbrellas and sunshades can be washed easily. Just dip the umbrella into a bucket of warm water which has been made soapy, and brush with a soft nail-brush. Rinse in cold water. The metal parts should then be wiped dry, and the umbrella opened and left to dry thoroughly.

NO PANCAKES, NO SLEEP,

Wife Gets Separation

Mrs. Ida Fisher of Monsey, N. Y., in seeking a separation from her husband, Will Fisher, retired, told Supreme Court Justice Mortimer B. Patterson, "He refused me coffee, butter, pancake syrup, my 200 jars of preserves; he kept me awake nights by throwing wet rags at me, and he gave me a black eye and he kicked me."

"Is that all?" Justice Patterson asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply.

"It is for me," the justice said. He signed the separation papers and ordered Fisher to pay his wife dol. 20 a week alimony.—"New York Times."

'ARYAN' COUPLE PASS AS JEWS

Man And Woman Jailed In Stuttgart For Getting Charity Under False Pretences

Stuttgart's chief penal court dealt with the unusual case of a 62-year-old man and a woman, both thoroughbred "Ayrans," who passed as Jews. They went under Jewish-sounding names and approached Jewish families for financial support, presenting a forged letter supposedly from a rabbi as well as forged identification papers.

The man also pretended to have been the editor of a Nuremberg newspaper. It is alleged that they obtained 400 marks, but the court expressed belief that the sum must have been much larger. The man was sentenced to two years at penal servitude with loss of his civil rights for three years, while the woman was sentenced to ten months in prison.

MODEL HUSBAND

Will Cook And Do The Housework

A lonely Englishman in Kansas City wants a wife.

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INDIA REVISITED: "Children Of Mother Ganges"

(By F. YEATS-BROWN in "Spectator").

(This is the fouth of a series of articles which Mr. Yeats-Brown has been specially commissioned by "The Spectator" to write on "Contemporary India."

My first sight of the Ganges this year was on a radiant, rain-washed morning in January. The train ran slowly through acres of straw-huts and booths, and past miles of bullock-carts, piled high with bedding, rainbow-sari-ed women, round-eyed children, shining brass pots, moving slowly towards the sacred sangam (junction of rivers) at Allahabad, where the blue waters of the Jumna mix with the green of the Ganges.

As a matters not of fact, but charming fancy, there is a third river, that of Eternal Wisdom, which flows by the Temple of the Undying Banyan Tree in the Fort at Allahabad, to join the other two nerar-by. Mortal eyes have never seen it, but for the Hindus it exists; and it is said by the profane that the Mahant of the temples derives a revenue of forty lahs a year (£30,000) from the mystical river and living tree. Certainly his shrine is very ancient, and greatly venerated. Fifty gods hold court there. When I asked him about his income, he said, rather cynically, I think: "Your Honour, we are dying of hunger!" ("Huzoor, bhuk se marte!"). But I myself saw sackfuls of small coins being carried away for safe keeping during the festival. Pilgrims passed through by thousands and hundred thousands, marshalled by British soldiers, to bring their offerings not only to the stump of wood which so strangely flourishes in the dark, but to Ganesh, god of luck, or to Lakshmi, queen of beauty, or to Mahadeo, the great lord, whose emblem is the lingam. All of them gave a "pie" here and there, and a million one-twelfths of a penny make £350 . . .

The Ardh Kuarbh Mala is the biggest festival in India this year, but six years hence, owing to a special planetary conjunction, it will be double its present size. To-day only two million people have come to bathe at the sacred place and at the auspicious moment—8 a.m.—when Jupiter enters the sign of Acquarius.

Only two million people! From my vantage point in a policeman's tower I can see them converging from all directions towards the central path to the 'sangam.' Looking north, through a forest of flags belonging to all the ascetic cults of India (strange to say, there are two Union Jacks amongst them, one flown upside-down) I can see the Fort outlined against the brassy sky; and looking east, I can see the girder bridge that carries the railway to Benares: between these points there are several square miles of white-robed peasants, gaily-dressed women, saffron 'sadhus', ash-smeared 'bhairagis,' 'yogis' of every sort and both sexes, all looking southward to the spit of sand where the Jumna joins the Ganges. It seems as if all Hindu India were here: yet what we see is less than one per cent of that vast population.

Freak Sadhus

In the cool of dawn I made a round of the freaks. There was a man who buried himself so that nothing was visible above-ground but his right hand, telling its beads. There was a living skeleton, his spine visible through his stomach, his body a bundle of parchment and sinew clinging to sharp bones. There was a handsome armless man, with seal-like flippers at his shoulders; and a fat old fellow, worshipped by barren women; and a man with a muscular tongue, who could open soda-water bottles with it; and other people whom it would be improper to describe. I felt as if I were walking in my dead past, for just such men I saw also twenty years ago. Then, as now, kind, staring, wondering crowds surrounded them, credulous, amused, incredibly generous out of their small means.

The crowd is dense here, near the ceremonial outer, and growing denser. Dust rises. How thirsty this land is! Only yesterday it was raining: now the ground is dry. I must get down from my eyrie, for the procession is about to start.

The holy rivers of India have flowed through many of my memories during the last thirty years. I have sat by the Ganges at Rishikesh, where she comes gurgling out of the Himalayas, hunted pig in her various Kadirs, conversed with her devotees at Benares and Calcutta; and by the banks of the Jumna were passed the vividest hours of my youth. To-day the two rivers seem to ling up past and present not only in my little life, but in the whole history of the Aryans. Here, bare to the buff, and beautiful in the simplicity that underlies innumerable fantasies—some noble, some of nameless shame—is the oldest of living faiths. It is the faith of our remote ancestors, who believed that the sun is giver of life.

Kaleidoscopic Figures

Here is a priest on a screaming stallion. Behind him comes a tall boy lolling on a tall elephant; his honey-coloured torso is painted like the forehead of his mount, with the white, horizontal stripes of Siva. He is evidently an ascetic of repute, for the crowd greets him with "Ram! Ram!" and women press forward to touch the tassels of gold lace hanging from the gorgeous pad or his elephant. Here comes a fife-and-drum band; and now a group of naked ascetics, the notorious 'bhairagis,' whose presence near a village causes a flutter in virtuous homes. Normally, in British India, they wear codpieces about their loins, but to-day, according to the custom of thirty centuries, they go to the 'sangam' naked as they were born. Ropy hair hangs down to their shoulders. Their eyes stare blankly, as if out of a hemp dream. Some young ones shiver, perhaps because they are self-conscious, in spite of their bold front. A few sturdy, handsome fellows, but most of them look weak and undeveloped, mentally and physically. More and more 'bhairagis' pass, five hunred naked men in all, holding boquets of 'moghra'-blossoms for Mother Ganges, and little bags of wood-ash, with which to powder their persons. After them come the women 'yogis,' wearing the usual saffron sheets of the Seekers of the Path. Many of them are of a masculine type, whereas many of the boys have the rounded thighs and full hips of effeminacy. A group of 'pandits' comes strolling by: solid, bespectacled citizens, to my mind (but evidently not to theirs) a little out of place in this company. Then a band of wild youths from the Punjab, who look like 'bhang'-fed Sikhs, but cannot be, for the brethren of the Khalsa do not attend Hindu pilgrimages. Now more elephants, carrying dignitaries who bless the crowd. Now a squadron of 'sadhus' lopes by on camels. Another fife-and-drum band. A black-robed group, carrying staves surmounted by swastikas jerks my mind from here to those other Aryans, in Berlin. . . . Dances are pirouetting round a tabernacle. A band of good-looking priests is clustered round something or somebody shaded by peacock fans. A nice white sheep is led past by a child. (Is it a pet or a victim?) A mounted band rides by, with an escort of bare-legged 'sadhus'. (I never knew so many of them had horses). More and more saffron-sheeted men and women pass. Some are so pretty or intelligent-looking that my mind goes out to them in helpless, hopeless wonder; but the majority are sub-normal. Yes, the average 'yogi' is a poor specimen.

Still the procession passes, but meanwhile its vanguard has reach-the 'sangam,' where each worshipper will make an oblation, drink the sacred water, wash in it, repeat the ancient invocation to the sun, asking not for daily bread, but for light for the inner man. I would like to follow the bathers and mingle with them, but do not do so, remembering how holy are these lustral rites. I would not enter a church to stare at the congregation during the elevation of the Host.

What are the spectators thinking? I have seen a pageant of religious history: it is as if the frieze of the Parthenon had come to life, as if I had watched the priests of Ammon-ra, and Baal, and had seen the sons of Levi moving te Ark of the Covenant. But in India things happen because they happened before, and for no other reason. Not ten men in all this gathering could tell me the why and wherefore of what I have seen. For the masses it is 'dastur': custom.

Pandit Malaviya's Bitterness

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya might tell me, no doubt, but we have other things to talk about. (I imagine, also, that he does not approve of all these goings-on). When I find him, after some difficulty, for the Fair is an enormous warren of huts and shelters, he is sitting, bare-headed, in a 'dhoti' and shawl, in an almost empty tent. Two chairs are set in the sand. Outside, millions rejoice in the sun, but no sound of jubilee comes to this twilight.

Pandit Malaviya is a Brahmin, a leader of the high-caste Hindus, and the founder and moving spirit in the huge Benares Hindu University. Having previously talked with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and other distinguished Hindus, I had imagined that while complaints against the Government certainly exist, on the whole the situation is incomparably better than it was when I was last in India, fifteen years ago. On the contrary, the Pandit assures me, it is incomparably worse. The British encourage communal faction. They are not serious about Indianising the Army. They lack sympathy, imagination, honour. (Here the Pandit, who is the soul of courtesy, apologises for hurting my feelings: I had asked him to be frank). At one time he believed in us and trusted us, but now he can no longer rely on the word of an Englishman. The plight of the villages is terrible. Unemployment is growing. There is an ugly spirit amongst the youth of the country. In ten years India will have cut herself free from the Empire.

I leave this gentle-mannered old gentleman with a profound sense of depression. What has my race done to make him so bitter? It is no personal slight: he is too big a man for that, too

(Continued on page 34)

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Indian Leaders As Jawaharlal Sees Them

ran editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Sjt. Motilal Ghose, who was lying on his death-bed. I accompanied him Motilal Babu blessed Gandhiji and his movement, and he added that, as for himself he was going away to other regions, and wherever these might be, he had one great satisfaction he would somewhere where the British Empire did not exist. At last he would be beyond the reach of this Empire".

MOHAMAD ALI

"After his year of presidentship, Mohamad Ali gradually drifted away from the Congress or perhaps as he would have put it the Congress drifted away from him. The process was a slow one, and he continued to attend Congress and A. I. C. C. meetings, and taken vigorous part in them for several years more. But the rift widened, estrangement grew. Perhaps no particular individual or individuals were to blame for this; it was an inevitable result of certain objective conditions in the country. But it was an unfortunate result, which hurt many of us. For, whatever the differences on the communal question might have been, there were very few differences on the political issue. He was devoted to the idea of Indian Independence. And because of his common political outlook, it was always possible to come to some mutually satisfac-

(Continued from page 5)

tory arrangement with him on the communal interests."

LAJPAT RAI

"A short time after the Simon Commission beating Lala Lajpat Rai attended a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Del-

Lala Lajpatrai.

hi. He bore marks of injuries, and was still suffering from the after-effects. The meeting was held after the Lucknow All-Parties Conference, and the question of Independence came up for discussion in some form or other. I forget the exact point that was in issue, but I remember speaking at some length, and pointing out that the time had come for the Congress to choose between a revolutionary outlook, which involved radical changes in our political and social structure, and a

Maulana Mahomed Ali.

reformist objective and method. The speech had no importance, and I would have forgotten it but for the fact that Lalaji replied to it in the Committee, and criticised some parts of it. One of his warnings was to the effect that we should expect nothing from the British Labour Party. That warning was not necessary so far as I was concerned, for I was not an admirer of the official leadership of British Labour the only thing that could surprise me in regard to it would have been the struggle for India's freedom, or doing anything effectively anti-imperialist or likely to lead to socialism. On returning to Lahore, Lalaji reverted to the subject of my speech at the A. I. C. C. meeting, and began a series of articles on various issues connected with it in his weekly journal "The People". Only the first article appeared; before the second could come out in the next week's issue, he was dead. That first unfinished article of his, perhaps his last writing for publication, has had a melancholy interest for me".

M. A. JINNAH

"But temperamentally he did not fit in at all with the new Congress. He felt completely out of his element in the Khadi-clad crowd demanding speeches in Hindustani. The enthusiasm of the people outside struck him as mob-hysteria. There was as much difference between him and the Indian masses as between Savile Row and Bond Street and the Indian village with its mudhuts. He suggested once privately that only matriculates should be taken into the Congress. I do not know if he was serious in making this remarkable suggestion, but it was in harmony with his general outlook. So he drifted away from the Congress and became a rather solitary figure in Indian politics. Later unhappily, the old Ambassador of Unity associated himself with the most reactionary elements in Muslim communalism.

SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

"There was Shyamaji Krishnavarma living with his ailing wife high up on the top floor of a house in Geneva. The aged couple lived by themselves with no whole-time servants, and their rooms were musty and suffocating, and everything had a thick layer of dust. Shyamaji had plenty of money, but he did not believe in spending it. He was suspicious of all comers, presuming them, until the contrary was proved, to be either British agents or after his money.

His pockets bulged with ancient copies of his old paper, the "Indian Sociologist," and he would pull them out and point with some excitement to some article he had written a dozen years previously. His talk was of the old days, of India House at Hampstead, of the various persons that the British Government had sent to spy on him, and how he had spotted them and outwitted them the walls of his rooms were covered with shelves full of old books, dust laden and neglected looking down sorrowfully on the intruder. Books and papers also littered the floor; they seemed to have remained so for days and weeks, and even months past."

CONTEMPORARIES AT CAMBRIDGE

"Among my contemporaries at Cambridge there were several who played a prominent part in Indian Congress politics in later years. J. M. Sen Gupta left Cambridge soon after I went up. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, Syed Muhmud and Tasadduk Ahmad Sherwani were more or less my contemporaries. S. M. Sulaiman, who is now the Chief Justice of the Allahabad Court was also at Cambridge in my time. Other contemporaries have blossomed out as Ministers and members of the Indian Civil Service."

The employer had lost a pound, and an office boy brought it back to him.

"You're an honest lad," said the employer; "but the pound I lost was a note and not silver."

"Yes I know, sir," replied the boy. "But the last time I found a pound note the owner didn't have any change."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

(No. 2)

(By Rao)

Oh! Mighty Lord, mightier than most,
I pay thee my homage; I bow my head.
But may I put a querry with respect utmost?
Why thou starteth with something always wicked?

1. **You may vote on any measure good or bad,**
   But I will turn it down; so beware, my lad.
2. **Took some gin and an attack of Flu' followed,**
   I was flung aside, yet swallowed up; what to do but to brood.
3. **I and that cad rarely wish to go together,**
   But this judge makes us go however.
4. **They of the Orient are sent somewhere;**
   The direction we know but not the place exactly where.
5. **How dare you rest without doing this?**
   Peruse this carefully and you won't miss.
6. **The western Negroes boil it almost;**
   And call it Sorcery, surely they must.
7. **Who goes there with the artist?**
   Is it a Guy?
   Both are riding an Afghan pony—what a sight to the eye?

(For solution see page 18).

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

THE ARYAN PATH

An interesting account of a set of British artists, among whom were three Royal Academicians, who came to India to shake the "pagoda tree" and did succeed in their object to a more or less extent, is given by Mr. Horace Wyndham, the well-known writer and dramatic critic, in the June number of the "Aryan Path." Most of these artists set up their studios at Calcutta, but a few had studios also in Madras and Lucknow, among their patrons being such leading personalities of the day, as Warren Hastings, Sir Elijah Impey, the Marquess of Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Cornwallis, while the Nabobs of Oudh, the Nabob of Arcot, Sujah-ud-Dowlah and his sons, had also their portraits painted by these artists. One of the painters, George Chinnery, is said to have earned Rs. 60,000 a year. Robert Home was another popular artist, two of whose portraits still decorate the Viceroy's House in Delhi. There were also four women artists who caused not a little professional jealousy among their brothers of the brush.

A review of the present grave European situation by Mr. Quincy Howe, an analysis of that elusive human faculty, the memory, by Mr. J. D. Beresford, an exposition of the therapeutic power of Taoism by Mr. M. S. Yewdale, and a study of the three outstanding Indian religious personalities of the last century—Rajaram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, by Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji, are among the other interesting contributions of the current number of the journal.

MAHABAT ALBUM

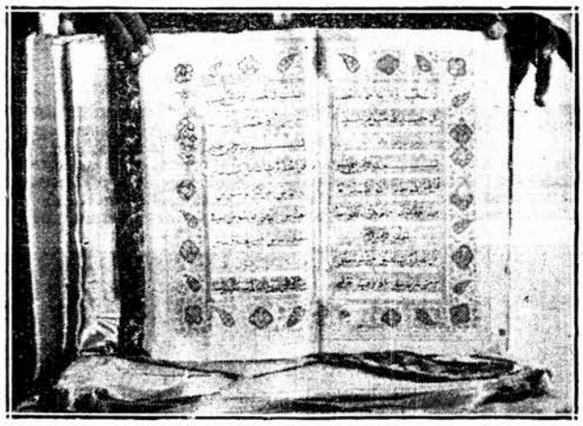
Mr. G. A. Shaikh, ex-principal of Victoria Jubilee Madressa, Porbunder State, and author of "Mirate-Mustafabad," "Mirate-Alamgiri," and other historical works in Urdu, has published an interesting Album of portraits of the rulers of Junagadh State and other prominent members of the Babi Dynasty to which the Nawabs of Junagadh belong. The founder of the Babi dynasty was one Ismail, later known as Babi, one of the three sons of Abdur Rashid, who was in the service of the Prophet and whom the Prophet had blessed saying that his descendants to Islam. The first Nawab of Junagadh, known as Sherkhan, who was raised to the Nawabhood by the Moghul Emperor Mahomed Shah in 1732, for distinguished military services rendered in Gujerat, was a direct descendant of this Babi. The State has a large Hindu population and it has been the endeavour of all the Nawabs to win their affection by a just and sympathetic treatment. Among the Ministers of the State there have been many distinguished Hindus, recruited from both the State subjects and those from British India.

The Album includes also illustrations of notable edifices and sights in the State. Among the latter mention may be made of the ruins of the historical temple of Somnath, as well as the holy Girnar mountain and its temples. The album will be found useful by all interested in Junagadh and Mr. Shaikh deserves to be congratulated on its production. It is priced at Rs. 2/8 and can be had of the author at Jail Road, Junagadh.

"PUSHPA"

This beautifully got-up little journal, which is the organ of the All-India Children's Association, fully deserves to be called the "Children's own paper." The variety of fare provided in its bright pages is such as will appeal to and be immensely relished by youngsters of both sex. The journal is plentifully illustrated, while a number of prizes are offered to test the intelligence and skill of the young enthusiasts in solving puzzles or drawing sketches.

The price of the journal has been kept down to one rupee per annum only to place it within the reach of all. The Journal is published at "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay.



The only copy of the Holy Quran in more than 500 pages in perfect condition, written by King Aurangzeb, is now in possession of Syed Abdul Rahman Shah of Lahore. The Book, which weighs about 12 lbs., has got an original binding of silk cloth, woven with gold thread. The ornate design at the beginning of each chapter is exquisite, and each chapter has its own distinctive ornamentation. There is a Persian translation, written in small letters, under every Arabic word. At the end is the caligraphist's signature in Doric Arabic which runs: "Written by the humble Reviver of Religion, Aurangzeb Alamgir, in the year 1105 Hijrah". The book is now 250 years old. It is said that the present owner inherited the Holy Book from his grandfather, who had acquired it from an Afghan Princess.

AUROBINDO'S YOGA

(Continued from page 8)

who have an inner urge for higher life.

The last portion deals with "Work." The subject itself shows how sadly mistaken is the general view that in Sri Aurobindo's Yoga there is no room for "Work," and that it is something vague and nebulous. These extracts written to his disciples at Pondicherry amply show that work occupies a very important place in his Yoga —especially because his Yoga is one of transformation of human nature, it would be impossible to ignore works which are such an integral part of human nature. But it must be clearly understood that by "Work" he means:—

"Work done in the spirit of dedication to the Divine without any personal motive, without desire for fame, or public recognition, or wordly greatness, without insistence on one's own mental motives, or vital lusts and demands or physical preference, without vanity or crude self-assertion or claim for position or prestige, done for the sake of the Divine alone and at the command of the Divine. All work done in an egoistic spirit, however good for people in the world of the Ignorance, is of no avail to the seeker of the Yoga".

—Words, worthy of reflection by all, all who claim to utilise work as a means of spiritual progress. This part of the book is of special importance to the seeker of Karma-yoga.

In a compass of 100 pages, it would be difficult to find another work with such precious substance so well expressed. And it is wonderful how these extracts arrange themselves with such unity and harmony. We hope this book would be the forerunner of a series of its kind. We are sure the great master must have written on a variety of allied subjects in answer to his numerous disciples. The get-up of the book leaves nothing to be desired.

A. B. P.

LECTURES ON INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

"EASTERN LIGHTS."—By Prof. Dr. Mahendranath Sircar. Arya Publishing House, College Street Market, Calcutta. Price Rs. 4

Sometimes back in 1934 Prof Mahendranath Sircar, was invited to deliver lectures at various European Universities. Highly appreciative reports appeared at the time in the European and the Indian press. "Eastern Lights" is a collection of these Continental lectures on philosophical and allied subjects. Dr. Sircar says in his preface, "These lectures are so planned that they could exhibit the fundamental ideals of Indian life and culture." And we shall say that the Doctor has succeeded in his aim. More appropriately this collection may be called "Indian Lights." But the author has taken, we suppose, a continental view of India and called it "Eastern Lights."

In these lectures Prof. Sircar has carefully connected philosophy with life. Instead of dwelling upon the glories of the irrevocable past he has shown the dynamic currents of Indian life, the influence of philosophy as a moulding power and has indicated the possibilities of its repercussions on present day European thought. The grandeur and depth of the Upanishadic thought is brought to light in these lectures. The Upanishads, the grand synthesis of the Bhagwad Gita, the spiritual dynamism of the Tantras and the devotional Vaishnavism of the Bhagwata have all been dealt with. Dr. Sircar has been at pains to point out to the West that these lofty philosophical creations of India are even to-day at the root of dynamic currents of renaissance and revival throbbing throughout the Indian continent. It is not that India gave to the world a Shanker and a Buddha, a Kapila, and Kanad in the dim past. Dr. Sircar drew attention of his Western audiences to the fact that India has given to-day a Ramkrishna, a Gandhi, and an Aurobindo

In this lies Dr. Sircar's special contribution to a better understanding of the living Indian culture by the West. And because he brought the living Indian thought to the West, Dr. Sircar did appeal, as was apparent from the chorus of appreciation that greeted his lectures, to the wider Western public and thus created in them an interest in India

It would be a mistake to find fault with Dr. Sircar for his careful avoidance of any controversial subjects from his lectures. It should be borne in India that Dr. Sircar's object was not to give his audiences all the subtle shades of differences between various schools of thought in India. His primary object has been to represent all shades of Indian thought sympathetically in their broad and constructive outlines, and thus stimulate interest in India. It must be admitted that he has succeeded in the difficult task. All along he has rightly laid stress on the psychological import and the life-giving elements of Indian culture. He has shown in course of his lectures that philosophy in India is a living force. All the great exponents of Indian Culture, whether in the realm of politics, society or religion had their inspiration keen in spirituality.

A. B. P.

"SHULA-E-TOOR"

Collected Poems Of Jigar Muradabadi

"SHULA-E-TOOR," (Collected Poems of Jigar Muradabadi). Jamia Book Depot, Delhi. Price Rs. 3

Jigar Muradabadi is undoubtedly one of the greatest modern Urdu poets and in the field of "Ghazal" he is the supreme master. His "ghazals" have a rhythm and melody which alone would have entitled them to immortality. But what is more, they have in them all the fire of a poetic, emotional soul which distinguishes Jigar's works from the ordinary "ghazals."

The thousands of Jigar "fans" all over India will welcome this publication of his collected works. The book is handsomely bound and one of its attractive features is a life-like pencil drawing of Jigar by the well-known artist, "Oyama."

K. A. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Ulster of India, by Duni Chand, Lahore.

The Indian Village, by K. S. Venkataramani (Svetaranya Asram, Mylapore, Madras), price As. 8.

Economic Fruit Trees and Their Culture, by R. A. Munshi, Mahabaleshwar.

An Autobiographical Study, by Sigmurid Freud (The Hogarth Press).

Pilgrimage to Greater India, by Swami Sadananda, Calcutta.

History of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., by P. D. Mahalaxumivala, Bombay.

Purdah (Hindi), by Satyadeo Vidyalankar (Adarsha Hindi Pustakalaya, Calcutta), price Rs. 2/8.

The Wild Animals of the Indian Empire (Bombay Natural History Society), price Rs. 2.

Kavyaseva (Marathi) by Shripad N. Satghar, Bombay, price Re. 1.

Palatato Samaj (Guj.) by Ram (Manhar Office, Surat), price Rs. 1/8.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

This official organ of the All-India Public Library Association, Bezwada, is a very useful monthly journal for everybody interested in promoting the library movement in this country. It records the progress of the library movement in all parts of India and it contains articles on Library Science which would be very useful for those who want to conduct libraries on modern systematic lines.

A. M.

Students To March To Senate Hall

Protest Against Slaughter Of Innocents

"Deliberate Conspiracy To Belittle Matriculation"

MOVE TO RECOGNISE FOREIGN NON-STATUTORY EXAMS. CONDEMNED

"Supplementary Exam. In July And College Term Extension Will Be Barest Justice"

To impress on the University Senators the intensity of the feeling among the students and the general public of Bombay, against the scandalously low percentage of passes in the recent Matriculation Examination, the students have decided to march in procession to the Senate Hall on Monday.

The decision was arrived at a mammoth meeting of students and parents, held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Saturday.

HUGE DEMONSTRATION.

Students will muster together at the Churchgate Station at 12-30 noon, on Monday. Then they will march to the University Senate Hall.

That holding a supplementary examination in July next and extending the College term by an Ordinance would be the barest justice that the University can now do, was the unanimous opinion.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who presided, said that the meeting of the students and parents had been convened with two objects. One was to record their emphatic protest—rather their emphatic condemnation—of the recent, appalling and unprecendentedly low percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination. The other object was to suggest some constructive method whereby the consequences of the tragedy, that had overtaken thousands of students throughout the presidency, might be mitigated.

"Never has so far as I know," said Mr. Brelvi, "in the history of the University of Bombay matriculation, where the percentage of passes is generally much lower than in other universities, the percentage fallen so low as at he last examination." He had studied the figures for the last 16 years, and during this period only twice had the percentage been 35. This was in 1928 and in 1935. Generally the average was as high as 40. These facts and figures spoke for themselves. But when one translated these figures in terms of human element one was appalled at the cruelty of the Examiners. Of the 23,000 candidates that had appeared for the examination, as many as 18,000 had failed, and in consequences thousands of families in the city and the presidency were plunged in misery, and the careers of thousands of young men and women were blasted at the very threshold of their life.

A VERITABLE MASSACRE.

It was in fact a veritable massacre, and the grim irony was that while this massacre had spread sorrow in thousands of homes in thePresidency the University of Bombay had earned thousands of rupees by way of e xamination fees. There was perhaps no university in India where the percentage of passes at the matriculation examination was less than fifty. And so far there had been no complaint that the matriculates of other universities—the percentage of passes in the Calcutta university for the last five years was on an average 60—had been inferior to those of Bombay. Their university imposed unexceptionally severe tests.

It was criminal, continued Mr. Brelvi on the part of a responsible body like the University, to earn fat incomes of thousands of rupees from examination fees which were unconscionably high, and then to pluck seventy percent of the candidates and thereby compel them to appear over and over again at the examination in order to swell its coffers.

SCANDALOUS.

This scandalous state of things must be put an end to. It confirmed one's suspicion—a suspicion widely held in Bombay and outside—that the university did not exist for its students but the students existed for it that the Bombay University was not so much a seat of learning as a profiteering joint stock concern whose shareholders were the examiners.

WAYS TO REMOVE INJUSTICE

Mr. Brelvi said they should ask and demand that at the supplementary examination the vagaries of unsympathetic and autocratic moderator are not allowed to experiment with the destiny of the students and the candidates should not be expected to satisfy a standard that did not exist in any other part of the country. That even may not be enough, because the ravages of the recent massacre could not be repaired until another supplementary examination was held in March. He went further and suggested that the October examination should be held in July next, and the University should by a special ordinance extend the term in the colleges by a period so that the students might not lose one year.

Mr. Brelvi then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the public and the students of Bombay deeply deplores the excessively low percentage of the successful candidates a t the last matriculation examination. it is convinced that this appalling result is due in the main to the utterly unusual questions in the English paper dictated autocratically by the chief paper-setter in that subject."

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

REASON FOR UNPARALLLELED HEARTLESSNESS.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta then moved the resolution: "This meeting has serious reasons to apprehend that this heartless attitude is the, outcome of a design to depreciate the intellectual level of the students of our university with a view to facilitate the invidious, indefensible, and specially preferential treatment proposed at the initiative of some of the highest quarters in the University to be accorded to the corresponding examinations of a non-statutory body utterly unamenable to the jurisdiction of our university, at the expense not only of India's national self-respect and equality of treatment in the Empire universities, but also to the grave prejudice of our own standards of secondary education."

Mrs. Hansa Mehta observed that there must be some reason for the very low percentage of passes this year. The percentage of passes for 1931 was 57.2; for 1932, 37.5; for 1933, 44.2; for 1934, 47.4; for 1935, 35.9; and for 1936, 28.6 The authorities would say that as the new course was to be introduced next year, some of the schools were authorised to send any number of students they liked. Even taking this into consideration, if one calculated the figures, not more than three to four thousand students could have appeared in this way. Out of 20,000 students that could have appeared, only 6,000 have passed

"DELIBERATE CONSPIRACY"

Even then the percentage of passes was very low. That showed that something must be very wrong somewhere. This year they (the authorities) were considering the desirability of the Cambridge Senior as well as Junior being classed as higher than our Matriculation. Then the students who pass the Junior would be admitted straight away into the Intermed'ate Arts, and the Senior to the B. A. examinations This being so, went on Mrs Mehta, there was a deliberate conspiracy to belittle the matriculation examination. It appeared that the idea of the examiners in English was to show how very poor our students were in that subject. She did not think that it was a shame to be poor in English, because Engl'sh was not their language. The students were better up in other subjects. It was a question of national self-respect. Were we to recognise it on a par with foreign examinations? In Cambridge and London even our graduates were treated with scant courtesy. She emphasised that it was a question of national self-respect. They should condemn the activities of the men who were engaged in the conspiracy and who were doing the injustice.

Mr. S. K. Shah seconded the resolution moved by Mrs. Hansa Menta. He criticised the English paper set for the examination. He stated that Mr. H. Hamill, who was the chief of the Board of Paper-Setters in English had insisted on drawing up a most unusual paper. The University Constitution he continued, was so drafted that the European element in it was able to dominate over the other sections. There was a move to show that our matriculation examination was inferior to Cambridge Senior examination. If their suggestions were to be carried, even Bombay students would appear for the Senior Cambridge examination. The University would then be deprived of a part of the revenue, and then they would have to exploit the students all the more. Only when education was in the hands of our own men could it be expected to influence in the interests of the nation. And the only way of fighting the present order was by organising themselves into a strong body. They should try to radically overhaul the University constitution.

DEMONSTRATION ON MONDAY

There was no use denouncing the University in meetings and passing resolutions. He, therefore, proposed that when the University would meet on Monday, the students should go in a procession to the place and impress upon the Vice-Chancellor and other senators the attitude of the students. They should make them hold a supplementary examination in July next. The right examiners should be examined—examiners who would attempt to find the fund of general knowledge in the student. English was not the only criterion for making a good citizen. If they were anxious to get their voice heard, the only way was by organising effectively.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

WANTED A GUARANTEE.

Mrs. Sharda Mehta moved a resolution which urged upon the University authorities to take steps so that "individuals adopting such attitudes are not appointed examiners or definite guarantees are provided to the effect that such heavy victimisation will not occur again in the last year of the existing curriculum."

She had no doubt that Mr. Shah's suggestion of organising a procession may do some good. The body that appoints the examiners was the Academic Council, and it was, more or less, the final authority. The Board of studies were to be advised by the students and parents and for that they needed a very strong organisation of students from the city and the suburbs. The results of students outside the city were much poorer than those of the city students.

Mr. M.H. Vakil in seconding the resolution of Mrs. Sharda Mehta, endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Shah and said they should stand in rows through which the Senators would go. They should acquaint the Senators of the intensity of feeling against examiners like Mr. Hamill. The headmasters of Ahmedabad had met soon after the last examination was held, and protested against the way in which the English papers had been set. That apparently did not matter. The Senate had become a "talk-shop."

POLITICAL MOTIVE BEHIND?

Mr. Vakil referred to the curriculum that had been framed for training vernacular teachers. One of the subjects there was the "disadvantages of Mass Literacy." He saw in this a political motive.

In the year 1898, the result in History and Geography was very drastic, and the Syndicate had asked for the re-correction of those papers. This might be done this year also, instead of asking the students to go through another ordeal and making them pay more money. He asked the students to collect in large numbers near the University on Monday, if they wanted to make their voice felt.

Mr. Chandravadan Mehta moved a resolution which emphasised the serious need for revising instructions to examiners so as to remove the possibility of any such markedly unfavourable treatment to the candidates. It requested the authorities to take prompt measures in time to be of use at the supplementary examination and at succeeding examinations.

Mr. Mehta asked the students to form themselves into a strong, permanent body whose voice would be duly heard by the authorities

Mr. Shanti Master, who followed, stated that the paper-setters were queerly selected. The examiners had hardly five minutes to go through a per set for three hours. Moreover, the paper-setters were not in direct touch with the boys. The moderators were asked to

(Continued on Page 31)

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Minimum Re. 1.

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12. TO BE LET.

For Hindoos 4 and 5 rooms flats. Lift. Sea view. Chowpatty Chambers, top Sandhurst Bridge. Rent 95 to 150. (6359).

Bungalows and Flats To Let: Cumballa Hill, Taraporevala Building, two-room tenements with bath and tap. Rent Rs. 31. Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road. 'Phone: 26455. (3374)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Established 1919, imparts four years thorough training. Competent staff. Seats limited. Also Post-Graduate Class. Apply Registrar, Princess Street. (6360).

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6312).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, Bombay, 21, Open to 'bona fide' college students. Excellent boarding and lodge. Apply immediately to the Prefect for prospectus and application form. **Only a few seats vacant. (6343).**

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow. Recognised by the U. P. and Bombay Govts. and several States. Application from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class. No age or provincial restriction. Final Exam. conducted by U. P. Govt. Free Prospectus. (6321).

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College.—This College opens on 20th June. It teaches Pass and Honours courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts are Sanskrit, Persian and French. Send four annas for Prospectus. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 31st May, 1936. (3256).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Pioneer Public School, Dadar-Bombay. "Guardians desirous of Hostel accommodation are requested to write to the Principal before the 20th June—Charges Rs. 30 p.m.—Board and Lodge." (6361)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents for silk cloth and sarees. Pay 75, allowance 50, Security Rs. 10. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. ,(6262).

Wanted energetic and respectable agents and organisers for selling remaining shares of the Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd., on high commission. Please apply to the Managing Agents of the Company, D-5, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. (6270).

124. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts: Selected Langra. Bombay Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Advance essential. Cost extra. All varieties of plants are ready for sale. Catalogue free. Anglo Indian Nursery, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (6332).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

All kinds of Sewing Threads, Buttons, Wools, Needles and Tailoring Materials can be had at moderate prices. Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P. A Kamruddin Sons, 43, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (R6195).

CROSS WORDS PUZZLE

Win Rs. 10,000—New Motor Car, Radio Sets, Typewriters, Gramophones, Watches, Books and Study Scholarships, etc., in simple five word "Subject" competition. Particulars free. Federal Press, Dadar, Bombay. (6274).

DROP IN TEMPERATURE

Brings Monsoon Feeling In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The atmosphere has become decidedly cooler to-day and the monsoon feeling has come to stay. Though there has not been much rainfall recorded during the last twenty-four hours, there were some heavy showers last night and there has been a notable drop in the temperature. The sky is not very clouded and there is a pleasant South Westerly wind blowing.

It is very difficult to say at present, when there will be continuous rain, though there is no gainsaying the fact that the monsoon has set in. If it still weak and it cannot be strong till the depression moves along towards the Central Provinces.

The highest temperature for the day was 80.4 F. which is 8 degrees below normal, while the minimum temperature was 74.3, which is 3 degrees below normal.

The following are the rainfall figures:—

	Last 24 Hours.
Colaba	71 cents.
Fort	75 "
Byculla	87 "
Matunga	(not available)
	Since June 1.
Colaba	5 in. and 91 cents.
Fort	4 in. and 81 "
Byculla	5 in. and 5 "
Matunga	(not available)

The following are the rainfall figures for the same day, last year.

	24 Hours.
Colaba	10 cents.
Fort	2 in. and 20 "
Byculla	1 in. and 28 "
Matunga	17 "
	Since June 1.
Colaba	59 cents.
Fort	2 n. and 78 "
Byculla	1 in. and 89 "
Matunga	51 "

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, June 13.

The Bay storm has crossed the Orissa Coast and now lies as a deep depression near Balasore. It has strengthened the monsoon in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and caused an extension thereof into the East Central Provinces. The monsoon has also been active in lower Burma, Bengal and Bihar.

There has also been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Malabar, local rain on the West United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North Madras Coast and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, West Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Chandbali 6; Tavoy 4; Ranchi 3; Chaibasa, Cherrapunji, Dehra Dun 2; Kanker, Gopalpur 1½; each.

FORECAST.—Rainfall will continue widespread in Malabar, the Konkan, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Bengal, Lower Burma, extend and increase in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, East Central Provinces, East Central India East United Provinces and occur locally in West United Provinces, the Deccan and along and near the Western Himalayas.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will occur during the next 36 hours in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, South Bengal and Lower Burma.—A. P.

Congress Kisan Enquiry

PATNA, June 11.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad and other members of the Congress Kisan Inquiry Committee, who are inquiring into the 'grievances' of the Kisans in the province, have left Patna on a tour of the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi. The Committee is expected to return to Patna on June 16.

2nd Glorious Week of
First and only real war challenge picture of the day!
"ALL QUIET ON THE MARATHA FRONT"
(AMAR SHAHID)
(in Hindi)
At
PLAZA
Every day at 5-15; 8; 10-30 P.M.
Sat. & Sunday extra show:
At 2-30 P.M.

WELLINGTON
Three Shows To-day At
3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GRADUATE
The Indian Talkie which has created quite a sensation amongst the educated Indians of all communities.
GOHAR
KARNATAKI
Of the Radio and Gramophone Fame Sings Melodious Songs
Plans Open. 'Phone: 22666.

Whose Choice and Decision would you abide by—
The fashionable mother or the orthodox, farsighted father, in the selection of a son-in-law?
PREMIER FILMS' CUTEST COMEDY
AKKAL-NA-BARDAN
GUJARATI VERSION
Featuring:—
HIRA, JAMSHEDJI, AMMU, JAMNA, ALIDADAN, SYED AHMED, RUSTOM POONAVALA, GULAM RASOOL AND GANI.
Director: HOMI MASTER
Matinee on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
Daily shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK
AT
ROXY TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

WARNER BROS.' RIOTOUS RAMPAGE OF ROULETTE, ROMANCE AND ROARS! . . . . .
"THE WIDOW FROM MONTE CARLO"
WARREN WILLIAM
DOLORES DEL RIO
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Near Albless Baug—Charni Road, off Queen's Road.

THREE SHOWS DAILY:

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

in Petticoat Fever

with REGINALD OWEN

Directed by George Fitzmaurice

Produced by Frank Davis

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Programme includes Traveltalks showing in technicolour Los Angeles and Hollywood—also the "Crime Doesn't Pay" series Detective film.

Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

FRENCH STRIKE SITUATION

Most Important Individual Settlement Reached On Friday

PARIS, June 12.

The most important individual strike settlement has been reached this evening when the employers and the employees of the metellurgical industry signed a collective contract with the Ministry for the interior.

LE HAVRE:—The threatened strike of dockers was called off following a settlement wherein the men will receive 12 per cent increase in their pay.

LITTE:—Thirty-five factories in Lille and 38 in Roubaix have restarted work. Ten thousand men are still out in Valenciennes.—Reuter.

STRIKE SPREADS TO SPAIN?

MADRID, June 12.

A strike in the Spanish coal industry is threatened. It is understood that the demands include the replacement of the Ministers of Finance and Labour in the recently formed Cabinet.

Representatives of the Province of Asturias have informed the Government that the strike will begin forthwith unless their requests are compiled with.—Reuter.

JARDINE TO "VIZZY'S" RESCUE

LONDON, June 13.

Jardine, writing in the "Evening Standard" says that criticisms of the Indian team are deplorable, but typical. The task, difficult in the first place, has been complicated by ignorant and prejudiced criticism. Vizianagram on and of the field, as player and captain, has been a success. Indians may yet confound their critics in the Tests, but the omission of Naomal from Karachi is most surprising.—Reuter.

NO PLAY AT NOTTINGHAM

LONDON, June 13.

There will be no play to-day between All India and Nottinghamshire at Nottingham due to heavy rain.—Reuter.

No Play Throughout Country

LONDON: June 13.

There was rain throughout the country. There was no play to-day in the following matches:—

Surrey v. Essex; Derby v. Yorks; Lancs v. Middlesex; Worcester v. Hants; Oxford v. Leicester; Cambridge v. Free Foresters.

AMERICA BEAT BRITAIN

WIMBLEDON, June 13.

In the Wightman Cup, America beat Britain by four matches to three.—Reuter.

PLAY FOR SHORT DURATION.

In the match between Glamorgan and Gloucestershire, Gloucester had made 16 for one when rain stopped further play.—Reuter.

Fabyan Beats Miss Stammers

LONDON: June 13.

At Wimbledon play in the Wightman Cup was resumed to-day in cold and wet weather. Attendance numbered 7,000.

Mrs. Fabyan beat Miss Stammers 6—3, 6—4.—Reuter's Special.

Polo Match Postponed

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 13.

Westchester Cup Polo Match has been postponed to June 20 due to heavy rain.

Second Thrilling Instalment

Thrills which you will remember for your life

Also—

See Mussolini's Plans to capture Abyssinia in "TRUTH about ETHIOPIA"

—2 Reels—

Now Running at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

See Volcano Bursting! Death-Defying Adventure Fighting out Lions and Tigers!

IN

REPUBLIC PICTURES' Thrilling Jungle Serial

DARKEST AFRICA

LAST 16 PARTS

Packed with Thrills

Starring:—

World's greatest animal trainer

CLYDE BEATTY

11 Year Old Boy

MANUEL KING

and an ape BONGA

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

GREATER RUSH

than

"DEVDAS"

"DHOOP-CHHAON"

and you can understand that if there is

NEW THEATRES' Picture

It IS the BEST

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE TOWN

New Theatres Ltd., Calcutta)'s Musical Extravaganza

The MILLIONAIRE

or CROREPATI

Starring:—

SAIGAL

MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, NAWAB, P. SANYAL, NEMO, KIDAR

Directed by:—

SJT. HEMCHUNDER

NOW RUNNING AT

Minerva

—:: Time ::—

5-15, 8, & 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m. TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.

HUNS PICTURES'

Maiden Musical Social

HOLY CRIME

(CHHAYA)

from

Saturday, the 20th June

at

MAJESTIC

—Cinema Girgaum—

MANGO: THE KING OF FRUITS

Its Uses And Marketing In Bombay

(By D. S. LAUD, G.B.V.C., F.R.H.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent, Municipal Markets, Bombay.)

The mango or "Am" is the king of fruits, the apple of the tropics and a friend of rich and poor alike. It has been cultivated in India from very remote times. In fact, there are very few other fruits which have the history behind them or are so intimately and closely connected with religious ceremony of folklore in India as the mango. Akbar, the great, Mogul Emperor, planted an orchard with one lakh of mango trees near Darbhanga and called it the "Lakh Bagh". It is also stated that fine mangoes which were cultivated in Mazagon used to be supplied to Emperor Shah Jahan at Delhi from Bombay. The Turkoman poet Amir Kushroo, who lived during the reign of Mahomed Taglakh Shah (1325 to 1351) has written a verse in Persian in praise of this fruit to the following effect:—

"The mango is the pride of the garden;
The choicest fruit of Hindustan.
Other fruits we are content to eat when ripe,
But mango is good in all stages of growth."

When green the mango is made into "Chutney" or pickles and when ripe it is excellent for eating "out of hand" and for making jelly or marmalade.

There are numerous varieties of mangoes, differing in size, shape, colour and quality etc. Inferior varieties have a certain turpentine smell, their pulp is full of fibre and the fruit is sour. The best ones are large in size, with small seeds, plenty of fibreless pulp, fine flavour, thin rind and long-keeping quality.

Bombay's Trade In Mangoes

The Arthur Crawford Market (to give its full name after Mr. Crawford, at one time the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the brother of Mr. Leslie Crawford, the famous solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co, of Bombay) is the biggest centre for mango trade. The wholesale business in mangoes during the mango season is done in the inner yard of this market, popularly known as 'Kanta' or the Scale shed, which is auctioned every year, by the Bombay Municipality to the highest bidder for the wholesale business in fruits and vegetables. The retail business in fruits and vegetables is done in the Retail Fruit and Vegetable sections inside the Crawford market and in several other municipal and private markets, as well as by hawkers and street squatters and fruit and vegetable vendors in Bombay. Thus, the Municipality derives a large source of revenue from the annual contract of the scale shed of the Crawford market every year. The income from the auction sale to the Municipality this year is nearly Rs. 72,600/-. The scale shed contractors levy fees on the packages of fruits and vegetables according to the schedule of fees fixed by the Municipality.

The mango season in Bombay generally starts from the last week of March and ends about the first week of July every year. The fruits begin to arrive in large consignments at the Scale shed of the Crawford market about the first week of April and the season is at its highest peak about the beginning of May, when merchants arrange to send consignments to Europe in cold storage. The consignments arrive in the market from Ratnagiri and Kolaba collectorate (Panvel, Alibag, Revdanda Mahad, etc.,) Goa, Madras, Bangalore, Salsette and the Bombay Suburban district, Thana collectorate, Gujerat, United Provinces and Calcutta. The mango packages are sent to Bombay by the growers in different ways. Those coming from Ratnagiri are packed in iron trunks or wooden boxes, while mangoes from Goa and other places are simply packed in bamboo baskets. The consignments of mangoes from Goa, Ratnagiri, Alibag, etc., are sent either by coastal steamers or in country craft, while others arrive by railways, motor lorries and a few in bullock carts from Salsette, Chembur, Thana, etc.

It is very pleasing to note that the B. B. &. C. I. Rly. authorities have provided special facilities to the growers as well as dealers of the Crawford Market for the consignments of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, which arrive from overland at the Grant Road Station or at the Bombay Central. These consignments are delivered straight to the dealers at the Scale shed in their railway motor vans. Besides, special facilities have been provided to the dealers by constructing a parcel office in the proximity of the Crawford Market.

Varieties Of Fruit

On an average the number of mango packages received in the Arthur Crawford Market during the mango season is approximately about 5 lakhs every year. But this year there is a fall on account of the failure of the mango crop. The "Gavti" varieties of Alphonso and Pairi begin to arrive in the market from Salsette, Thana and Gujerat about the last week of May.

The following are the commonest varieties of mangoes grown in Western India. Alphonso (corrupted into "Apoos" or "Ha foos" is universally admitted as the finest of all the varieties of mangoes. It is the most delicious, possessing fine flavour and is the best. It is well known for its long keeping quality and is, therefore, selected for export to Europe. The fruit is named after Affonso (Alphonso) d'Albuquerque, one of the early governors of Portuguese India. Next comes the Pairi (corrupt form of the Portuguese proper name Pereira), very excellent in flavour, but it plays the second fiddle. The fruit does not keep well when it is ripe. Both these varieties of mangoes are supposed to have been brought from Goa by the Portuguese. Fernandin or Fernandes mango is like the Alphonso, but it is a very late variety from Goa and ripens at a time when Alphonso is past its season and also when the regular coastal steamer service between Punjim and Bombay is stopped due to monsoon. Then comes the well known Cawasji Patel—a mango of great size averaging about 1 1/2lb. in weight, being very large and succulant and chiefly used for pickling and mango preserves. This variety takes after Mr. Cawasji Ratanji Patel, who cultivated these big-sized mangoes in Bombay, and they were once famous as Cowasji Patel's Amba. Another Parsi of Bombay who used to cultivate choice varieties of mangoes on large scale on his estates in the early days was Mr. Framji Cawasji Banaji. He, it is stated, was the first Indian gentleman to export mangoes to Europe and in 1838 sent the first consignment of choice mangoes grown on his vast estates to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

Prophet's Day Procession at Karachi

Numerous Uses Of Fruit

While the mango is conspicuously eaten as fresh fruit, there are many ways in which it can also be otherwise utilised. When green, it is cut into slices and after the removal of the stone, is put into curries to which it adds flavour; or made into pickles with other ingredients or into "chutney" or preserves and jellies. When young and green it is boiled, strained, mixed with milk and sugar and then prepared as custard known as "mango phul" or dried and made into "amchur". When very young, it may be cut into small bits and eaten in salad. Again the ripe fruit is used in curries and salads and the expressed juice when spared and allowed to dry is formed into thin cakes known as "ambsath"; and last but not the least, the mango is used in the preparation of ice-cream.

In the Bombay Market the following varieties of mangoes are sold:—

Alphonso, Pairi, Fernandes, Raival, Country, Cawasji Patel, Mankuras, Mulgoba, Totapuri, Dilpasant, Benganpalle, Nilam, Salem, Batli, Rumani, Langla, etc.

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BEER AT ITS BEST

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SAVE Your stoppers and exchange them for handsome gift.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 23, 1355
Parsi: Deh 12, 1305
Hightide: 7-25; 19-08
Lowtide: 1-01; 13-09
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

Public meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, to mourn the death of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, Sardar presiding.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

MITHIBAI BALASHRAM

Matushri Mithibai Balashram will be opened to-day (Sunday) at Ghodbunder Road, near the Congress Camp, Ville Parle, at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Sjt. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas.

A. B KOLHATKAR'S ANNIVERSARY

The 5th anniversary of the late Mr. Achyut Balvant Kolhatkar, editor of the "Sandesh," will be celebrated at the Krishna Cinema, Girgaon, to-day, (Sunday) and tomorrow (Monday) at 9 p.m.

The programme for Sunday includes a lecture by Principal P. K. Atre under the presidency of Shri Shankeracharya, Dr Kurtakoti.

REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

He was BLACK SPOTS before her eyes until a BLACK EYE made her see PINK CLOUDS and CUPIDS!

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IN FAITH BALDWIN'S
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A dizzy triangle wherein the boy-friend gets a raise—the boss courts the girl—and the girl courts calamity by "hating" the man she loves!

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In United Artists'
MODERN TIMES

LATE ABBAS TYABJI

Condolence Meeting At At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to mourn the sad death of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji the Grand Old Man of Gujrat.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master and others will address.

AT VILE PARLE

A condolence meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle will be held in G.P.P. School to-day Sunday at 7-45 a.m. when a condolence resolution at the sad demise of the G.O.M. of Gujarat Abbas Tyabjee, will be passed.

KANARA UNION

A general meeting of the members of the Kanara Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Maratha High School to decide on the disposal of its funds.

SYMPATHY WITH ARABS

way Workers' Union, and the Tramwaymen's Union, a public meeting will be held at Lalbagh Maidan, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to offer fraternal greetings to the Arabs in Palestine.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN AT KHAR

A meeting of the workers desirous of helping the Congress Committee in perfecting the Electrol Roll will be held to-day Sunday, at 8 a.m. at the Lakshmi Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

ASTHIKA SABAJ MEETING

An extraordinary general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Samaj Hall, in connection with the judgment of the Samaj appeal case.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Dreams and Dreamers" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The second annual general meeting of the above Union will be held today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 28-32 Manordas Street, 2nd Floor, to adopt the annual report and the accounts, and to elect the new office-bearers for the year 1936-37. Mr. S. N. Shetty, president of the Union, will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association there will be a lecture by Mr. H. Shankar Rau, on "My six weeks' tour in Southern India" in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. R. Dongerkery will preside. Light refreshments will be served on the occasion. All members of the community, both ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS TO SIR MANGALDAS MEHTA

The first meeting of the Committee appointed in a public meeting held on February 9, 1936, to congratulate Dr. M V Mehta will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha Hall, Supari Baug Road opposite G. I P. Railway Workshop, to pass the draft address to be presented and settle all other matters relating the same.

MR. CHINIWALA ON NARRATIVE OF KING SHIAVUX"

The mysteries of Shahnamesh will be divulged in the Light of Zoroastrian "Ilm-e-Khashnoom" by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, in the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar, Fort, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). The subject will be "Narrative of King Shiavux and the spiritual import of his "gandez".

B. P. C. C. SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS

23 Nominations For 9 Seats: Voting Next Sunday

Twenty-three Congressmen have sent in their nominations for the supplementary elections for the nine additional seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, as per the amendment to the Constitution adopted at the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress.

Several of the old members of the B.P.C.C. have filed in their nominations. Excepting the 'A' Ward, there will be contests in all the other Wards.

Only Mr. S.A. Brelvi has filed in his nomination for the single seat from 'A' Ward, and hence he gets elected unopposed.

If none of the others from the different Wards withdraw their nominations, election in all the remaining six Wards would be held on Sunday (21st inst.)

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

The following are the names of the candidates:—

'A' Ward (one seat): Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

'B' Ward (1 seat): Mrs. Safia Khan and Mr. M. B. Thakker.

'C' Ward (2 seats): Mr. Soondersdas Morarji, Mr. Manibhai Seth, Mr. G. G. Sharma, Mr. Chotubhai Shah, Mr. Thakurdas Kapadia and Mr. N. Panthaki.

'D' Ward (2 seats): Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. Ramdas Pratap and Mr. Ashok Mehta.

'E' Ward (1 seat): Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Mr. M. S. Chilap, Mr. R. D. Hammand, Mr. J. D. Eokhari and Mr. K.L. Borker.

'F' Ward (1 seat): Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, Mr. S.D. Mahadeswar, Mr. L. V. Kondaye and Mr. D.D. Wadia.

'G' Ward (1 seat): Mr. V.N. Nagveker and Mr. J. A. Irani

NO CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY

Govt.'s Reply To Mayor

The question of undertaking early legislation for the establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay has been turned down by the Bombay Government in a letter replying to the Mayor on the subject.

The Secretary to the Home Department states that a bill to that effect was published in 1931 for elucidating public opinion. It was found that conflict of opinion existed among such public bodies as were consulted and that legislation if undertaken would prove contentious. Government had, therefore, decided not to undertake legislation at present.

COPERATORS MEETING.

"Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, a meeting of all the Societies in Bombay and Bombay Suburbs, will be held to-day Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, to consider the proposed amendment to Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 28th May, 1936. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President of the Provincial Co-op. Institute, will preside."

SHOP ASSISTANTS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Kalbadevi Gumasta Mandal and with the cooperation of other local Unions of Shop Assistants, a public meeting will be held to-day Sunday, at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Hindustani Native Merchants Association, 342 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, when Mr. Harkissondasji Mehra will preside and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. S. K. Patil, Sunderdas Morarji and Ganesh Shanker Desai will address the meeting on the subject of enrolling shop assistants as voters to the new Legislatures.

FREE FIRST AID LECTURES

Lectures on 'First Aid to the Injured' under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, will begin in the class organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the Association at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, from to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. The course consists of about 16 lectures, on fractures, dislocation, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems, haemorrhage, poisoning, wounds, insensibility, etc., fully illustrated with charts and diagrams. Each lecture will occupy one hour every Sunday from 2-30 p.m. No fee is charged. The class is open to all.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. K. Bhopatkar on "His Experiences in Astrology" with demonstrations, at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GUJARAT SANGEET MAHA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Sangeet Maha Mandal, Pandit Omkarnathji Thakur will deliver the second of the series of lectures on "Kafi Mel and Veena" at Forbes Sabha Hall (Vithalbhai Patel Road) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

SHREE GUJARAT SANGEET MAHAMANDAL

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Sangeet Mahamandal Pundit Omkarnathji Thakur will deliver the second of the series of lectures on "Kafi Mel and Veena" at Forbes Sabha Hall, (Vithalbhai Patel

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
BETTY BALFOUR
GORDON HARKER
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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

The Weather

Old man monsoon seems determined to play monkey-tricks with us. Only last week, we welcomed the advent of the rains with grateful hearts. But since then we are drawing a blank. We seem to have returned to the 'status quo' of summer. Once again the days are hot and the nights stuffy. The showers we had a few days ago almost seem unreal, dreamlike. And as if to make depression doubly depressed, the Director-General of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India has just issued a memorandum dealing with the probable amount of monsoon rainfall in 1936. Dr. Normand confesses with a refreshing candour, that "evidence is so conflicting that no forecast of practical value can be issued concerning this year's monsoon rainfall." And now that the high oracle itself is dumb, there is nothing left for us but to perspire—and pray!

As if to bear out the opening remark, however, there has been a wet week-end. Since Thursday night we are having good rains, and the weather is typically monsoonish. It almost seems that the rainy season has started in right earnest,—unless the critics are to be once more confounded!

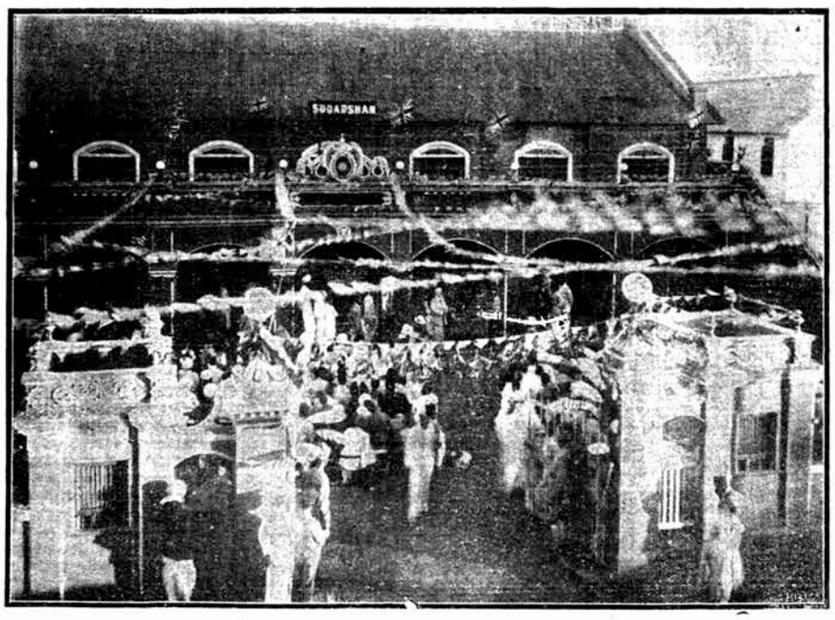
A Luscious Show

This is verily an age of exhibitions, and very many things from baby cars to babies in flesh and blood, are periodically on parade. The idea of holding a Mango Show, therefore, should not sound as novel, as it does. Indeed, the mango richly deserves this honour. If the elephant can be said to typify Indian fauna, the mango is equally representative of Indian flora. In the West the mango is a mere legend, but, thanks to the bounty of nature, here in India, the prince and the pauper alike, can have their fill of this seasonal delicacy. The plan of holding an All-India Mango Show was first mooted as far back as 1932, when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Bombay Department of Agriculture had interested themselves in this idea. Nothing came out of it then, but the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association decided to undertake the work at their own exp[ense] last year. Another year was to elapse, however, until the show became a 'fait accompli.'

Gold Mine

More than sixty varieties of mangoes were represented at the show which was held at the Crawford Market. Yellow, green, crimson, purple—all the colours were there. And so were all the sizes. If the smallest was a matter of few ounces, the heaviest weighed four good pounds. Besides the fruit proper, there were its various products,—jams, pickles, chutneys, bread and sweets prepared from mango, syrups and jars full of preserved mango-pulp,—all were to be found there. It was really a luscious show and made every visitor's mouth water. Appropriately enough, the prize-winning mango, a beautiful Alphonso, came from the Malabar [Coast].

The show was very popular indeed, and was visited by thousands of people, its appeal being universal. Bombay again, is one of the biggest centres of the mango-trade, and nearly five lacs of packages are received every year at the Crawford Market. It is a great pity that it has not been possible to export the mango abroad as a commercial proposition owing to its rapid ripening. If means are found to preserve the fruit for a fairly long time, it would provide a gold-mine indeed to our growers.



A view of the opening ceremony of the Sudarshan Talkies at Hubli performed by Mr. [illegible] B. Clayton, I.C.S. Commissioner of the Southern Division, on the 30th May.

G. O. M.'s Death

The news of the death of Mr. Abbas Tyebji, the Grand Old Man of Gujarat, was received here with very great regret. There is a large circle of his relatives, friends and admirers in this city who are to-day mourning the death of one of the most sincere servants of the motherland. Coming as it does so soon after the demise of Dr. Ansari, it has removed one more precious link between the two communities. For as Gandhiji observes in his tribute, "he knew no difference between Hindu and Muslim." Many of the principal markets in the city were spontaneously closed as soon as the sad news was received. To-day, however, will be officially observed as the "Abbas Tyebji Day." A meeting will be held at the Congress House and the B.P.C.C. has also appealed to the merchant community to suspend business in honour of the departed patriot.

Perfect Roll Campaign

The electoral campaign initiated by the B. P. C. C. is proceeding apace. Every endeavour is being made to enlist all eligible voters, and it is hoped that before the closing date the roll will approximate perfection as far as it is humanely possible. For that, of course, the voluntary co-operation of the citizens is urgently necessary. Among the meetings that were held during the last few days, perhaps the most important was that held at Tambakanta on Tuesday under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She made a stirring call for each citizen to exercise his or her franchise, which is not only a right but also a duty. "The Congress had issued the call and it was upto every one to respond in making this campaign a success."

Matriculation Massacre

One of the chief topics of discussion in the city at present—and it must be so all over the Presidency,—is the recent matriculation examination result. The annual massacre of the innocents, which was so long mainly a figure of speech has almost become a grim reality this year. That seventeen thousand of our youths should be found unfit in the examination casts discredit not so much on the examiners as on the very system of examination of which they have become the victims. An outcry is being raised against this victimisation everywhere, and yesterday a public meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood to protest against the shocking result. This is probably the first time that a protest was registered against the University in such a manner, and it is to be hoped that it will have a salutary effect upon the powers-that-be.

Mr. Govindrao H. Deshpande, well-known Congress leader of Nasik presided over the conference of the Peasants of Palghar Taluka (Thana District) which was held at Khamboli, last week.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

To The Rescue Of "Vizzy"

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Criticisms levelled in these columns against the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram on his dismal failure as Captain of the Indian Cricket Team now touring in England have raised strong protests from several interested quarters. First of all, it has come from the Manager of the team, with a supporting note from Bori Bunder's special correspondent, E. H. D. Sewell. Then the Presidents of the Madras and Bengal Cricket Associations have called such criticisms as unfair and explained away the causes of the repeated failures of the Indian team. As might be expected, the Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has also jumped up to support his favourite chief. And last but not the least, Bori Bunder has expressed its abhorrence at the washing of dirty linen in public especially at this time of the day. I propose to deal with these critics and their criticisms seriatim in course of this article. But before I do so I must make it perfectly clear that I bear no grudge against Vizianagram or any of my critics nor have I any axe to grind against them personally.

HOW "VIZZY" GOT CAPTAINCY

In the first place I consider it necessary to recall the history—in order to refresh the memory of my readers—which led to the election of the Maharaj Kumar to the captaincy of the team. It must be remembered that Vizianagram was nowhere in the picture either as a Test player or Captain until the actual election took place. Even as a member of the All-India Selection Committee he was not thought of until Duleep declined the honour. How he acquitted himself as a selector is well-known to all and needs no recapitulation here. Suffice it to recall how the only man who knew his job thoroughly and was capable of discharging his responsibility in a fair and efficient manner was thrown out from the Committee and Vizianagram was made the final arbiter of the team. In this his colleague, the Nawab of Pataudi, gave him willing support by exhibiting an woeful neglect of his duty.

SCANDALOUS BARGAINING

The whole story of Australian visit to this country gives us a painful reading. But the way the team for England and its Captain were selected was scandalous in the extreme. There was no question of merit or ability.

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF FAILURE

To chastise the critics is an easy thing, but that will not win matches. You have got to investigate the causes of the failures and remedy them as far as possible. All the supporters of Vizianagram mentioned above have blamed the climate, the weather, the injuries and the luck for the repeated failures of the team. But they have refused to look at the helm, while searching for tiny flaws in the barque.

SEWELL'S SOMERSAULTS

Sewell is a wonderful man of the lot. In all his writings to Bori Bunder he has found fault with the skipper in every respect—the way he handled the bowling stock, set the field, arranged the batting order, and even composed the teams in some matches. If all these do not prove the incapacity of a skipper, I do not know what does. But Sewell has taken up the cudgels on behalf of Vizianagram to batter his critics for pointing out the main defect. He has so much confidence in our skipper that he is prepared to lay a bet on his team to win one of the Test matches, provided he is allowed to select the team and arrange the batting order. Perhaps he would direct the bowling changes and setting of the field from the Press gallery! Very cute indeed! But I am not prepared to back the team even then, because I am well aware of the limits of Sewell's judgment.

PEACE-MAKER BECAME DICTATOR

It was broadcast at the time when Vizianagram was selected Captain that he would be more or less a figure-head—a soothing force in a collection of hot heads. Nayudu who led the Test Team in England so ably in 1932 or Wazir Ali who won the unofficial Tests against the Australians at Lahore and Madras, was not selected because these hot heads would not lend their allegiance to either of them. On that plea, a Vice-Captain was not appointed. It was left to the Maharaj Kumar to manage things as best as he could. We understood thereby that he would act as the Maharaja of Porebunder and K. S. Chanshyamsinhji, the Captain and Vice-Captain respectively, did in 1932. He would allow Nayudu and Wazir Ali to captain on important occasions as circumstances permitted. Consequently I appealed to all the players to place their implicit trust in the Captain and observe discipline as strictly as a military team.

AVOID THE BLAME

But here we find him leading the side in every match, as if there is nobody else there to shoulder the burden even the best captains and best players need rest, both physically and mentally. Vizianagram is neither a giant nor a superman not to feel the strain of over-exertion in both respects. The team has played eleven matches so far. He has not only participated in all of them but has remained on the field every minute he was required to do so. It is a very creditable performance no doubt—especially for a prince. But we are not considering his physical presence so much as his intelligent leadership and active play.

I am the last person to thrust all the blame of defeats on him were I certain that his responsibility for them was small, that our team has been vanquished on merit or other causes beyond the control of the Captain. It is common knowledge in England that our team has been badly led on all occasions. Vizianagram could have avoided much of the blame had he shared the responsibility with Nayudu or Wazir Ali. If the Indian team was overwhelmed even under their leadership, I would not have created so much fuss over the captaincy.

GIVE TEAM A CHANCE

Vizianagram may even now save the situation. By standing down on important occasions and appointing Nayudu or Wazir Ali to lead the side, he would give a sporting chance to the tourists to win or give a worthy fight at any rate to their opponents. I admit that our team has had a surfeit of bad luck in injuries and vagaries of the climate. But I am still hopeful that with proper leadership and fielding the best available team on every occasion we may yet make the tour a successful one. I do not want Vizianagram to be recalled but I want him to play the game by his country and his mates.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While cleaning a lavatory in the Crawford Market this morning, a municipal sweeper saw a tin box lying in a corner. On opening the box he found the dead body of a newly born female child.

The police being informed removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

Two inquests were held by the City Coroner this morning and in both the cases the verdict was "Death due to accident."

In the first case, evidence showed that Ezekiel Allen, a Jew carpenter, was working on a scaffold in the Parsi Ward of the J. J. Hospital a few days ago when his foot slipped and he fell down. He was treated in the J. J. Hospital for his injuries but died this morning of pneumonia.

Child's Death

The second inquest was on the body of a Muslim boy aged fifteen months.

The deceased, Juben Mahomed, resided with his parents at Kalachowki. Four days ago while playing in the room he upset a boiling pot on a sigree and sustained serious injuries. He was treated at home but subsequently developed pneumonia and died this morning.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in both the cases.

FIRST

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NOW RUNNING AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE: CHARNI ROAD.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"AKKAL-NA-BARDAN

3rd Week At The Roxy

The tremendous popularity of the Premier Films' frolicsome comedy with a pungent satire, creditably accounts for its running into the third week!

It is just the type of comedy which any jaded man after a strenuous day's work—relishes with a gusto of keen satisfaction; and as the incidents unfurl the purport of the characters, the moral of the play is all the more appreciated. The principal roles being in capable hands, the dramatic value is all the more enhanced.

Alidadan, Jamshedji and Syed Ahmed are proving the rage with the discriminating public of Bombay and those who have not, as yet seen this picture, are indeed missing the panacea for laughter —and who does not wish to laugh off the sordid side of life.

"LOVE BEFORE BREAKFAST"

At The Regal

To-day the Regal Theatres begins a day's run of "Love Before Breakfast" the Universal picture starring Carole Lombard. The story reflects the modern attitude toward romance, treating it with sophistication and a gay touch of "who-gives a hoot whether school-keeps-or-not." The comedy gains its effects through laughable situations and witty dialogue. Carole Lombard contributes her ravishing charm to a madcap role, which incidentally gives her the opportunity to show what the well-dressed woman would wear if she could get her husband to pay for the clothes. Carole portrays a girl who wants to hold one to two suitors until she can decide which one she prefers to marry. The biggest scene of the picture shows her all at sea, slashing around in a sailboat. One of the favoured gentlemen is with her, drowning himself in fizz water. The other possessed of more judgment and much more cash, rides the waves in a yacht. The funniest part of the sequence shows the girl being saved from a watery grave and an alcohol-soaked boy friend. The ending has a surprise twist to it which is far more effective if it remains unrevealed. The two sweethearts are played by Preston Foster and Cesar Romero. Others promfnent in the cast include Janet Beecher, Betty Lawford, Richard Carle, Joyce Compton and E. C. Clive, the film was directed by Walter Lang.

"ALL QUIET ON MAHRATA FRONT"

At The Plaza

The most thrilling war picture, the only one of its kind among Indian productions, "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" which had proved a great hit when shown in Bombay some time ago, is revived this week at the Plaza Cinema, (Dadar), in response to insistent public request.

This film is now continued for the second week.

This stupendous and spectacular picture gives one a vivid idea of the European War tactics. The fall of Fort Jinji in this film reminds one of the fall of Addis Ababa. The story of "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" covers a period from A. D. 1689 to ten years of eventful and epoch-making incidents in the Mahrata Power and glory, when Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji, the Napolean Bonaparte of India, was the king of the Maharashtra. As all are fully aware in Indian history after the Rajputs, Mahrattas have distinguished themsives for their heroic deeds on the battlefield, King Shivaji the Great the warrior King of Maharashtra was by his sheer bravery repulsing attacks but after the death of Shivaji, his followers were not of the same mettle as himself yet the Maharattas as a race, retained patriotism, chivalry and bravery on the battlefields for a long time to come.

In "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" real battles with real guns are fought and the celebrated forts of Vishalagadh and Jinji are actually bombarded and blown up. For this scenes of realistic war, actual permission of the Phaltan State administration was obtained and one hundred and eighty guns were put into action. Many horses were actually killed in these real battles. Such thrilling scenes are filmed for the first time in India in an Indian talkie.

"THE MILLIONAIRE"

At The Minerva

At last New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta's) musical extravaganza "The Millionaire" or "The Crorepati" has been released last week. To use the right word for admiration for this new picture of New Theatres, we shall say that it is absolutely something new from all the pictures, the company has given up till now. "Crorepati"—is entertainment—which can be enjoyed by masses as well as classes.

"DERBY-KA-SHIKAR"

At The Super

An intriguing story of great derby-swindle is brilliantly portrayed in National Theatres' super-detective thriller "Derby-ka-Shikar" which will be released next Friday at Super-Talkies, by Calcutta Talkie Distributors:

"Derby-ka-Shikar" is a story which reveals the terrible, black deeds of a rascal—rather a polished rascal who called himself Raja —and who declared himself "kind" and "helping to the poor"—once his own servant tried his luck with a Derby ticket. And the wheel of fortune turned to his favour. He was to be a millionaire overnight. But there was Satanic black shadow of his tyrannical master lurking behind him. What happened then?—He had a beautiful daughter—what happened of her? You must see these thrilling incidents in "Derby-ka-Shikar" next Friday at the Super. You will be able to see your favourite Stars—Nimbalker (of Prabhat fame) and Miss Radhabai.

VISHNU CINETONE'S STUDIO NEWS

Looking to the strong hold, Vishnu pictures are fast getting on the cine-fans, distributors and exhibitors of all provinces literally race with their rivals to get the first preference. A number of distributors were trying to get the distribution rights of Vishnu Pictures for Sind and Baluchistan but ultimately, Messrs. Patel & Co. of Karachi has been fortunate enough to win in the race. They have secured the exclusive distribution agency on a very high offer of Rs. 5,000 M.G. But we are sure, their labours and venture will be amply rewarded by the coined silver pouring in their cash-box.

Mr. Ashikhusein and Mr. Talwar have completely recovered, the remaining scenes of their Punjab-ka-Sinh have been finished and the booking office finds it a tough job to meet with the great demand of the exhibitors for its immediate release.

On the other hand Mr. Dhirubhai Desai's invincible Vanraj Kesari is running to its full strength to come out in the open field and combat with his rivals.

"SANGDIL-SAMAJ"

At The Krishna

A really heart-appealing story of a flower an innocent young girl who was betrayed a man's passion and was discarded and thrown at the mercy of the society is wonderfully depicted in Daryani Production's "Sangdil-Samaj"—a moving social melodrama—to be released next Friday at the Krishna. This appealing story of a youthful innocent and vivacious girl will touch the heart of every cine-goer that sees the picture. A moment weakness...A breach of convention...An error of judgment .....all these things make this drama—a drama of tears, sorrows, loves and hates. "Sangdil Samaj" then reveals a story of a fallen young woman. Lo! what happens then? You will better see this picture yourself. It has got stars like Kumari Padmadevi of Bengal, Kumari Sardar Akhtar, Nazir, Sjt. H. K. Shivdasani, Kamalakar, Gope, D. Manek. A touching story written by Sjt. K. S. Daryani and directed by Ram Daryani

Bengal Chemical Films At The Ishapore Rifle Factory

On an invitation from the Connolly Dramatic Club attached to the Ordnance Technical School of Ishapore, a work film of the Bengal Chemical Works was screened on Friday the 29th May last on board the stage of the club by courtesy of the management of the said Company. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with an audience consisting of doctors club members, as well as the Ordnance Technical School boys and Ordnance Primary School boys. The film took the audience spell-bound, as it were, through the romance of the growth and rise of an Indian Factory and demonstrated the various manufacturing processes in all their details from the preparation of Sera and Vaccine to that of Surgical Dressings. It also told the story how the Company founded by Sir P. C. Roy, 36 years ago, on a modest scale, has now grown into the largest organisation of its kind in India and in the East. The factory now occupies 60 acres and employs 2,000 men, its numerous products comprising, aoong others chemicals, medicines, acids, scientific instruments, soaps and perfumes, printing inks, food beverage &c.

"Love Before Breakfast" at th e Regal this week.

"Akkal-Na-Bardan"—Third week at the Roxy.

About Studios And Stars

MINERVA FILM STUDIO

Reinforced by the amalgamation of the Stage Film Co., which under the able guidance of the well-known director and character actor Mr. Sohrab Modi, produced such a remarkable picture as "Khoon-ka-Khoon"—Urdu version of Hamlet, the Minerva Film Co., under the able direction of Sohrab Modi, are now busy shooting on a very large scale their first stage-screen picture "Saed-e-Havas" in their own grand studio at Sewri, which is fully equipped with Fidelytone Sound Equipment, Super Parvo Debrie Camera, Mole Richardson Lights, Union Editing Table and other such costly up-to-date Studio equipments.

At a time when with the advent of talking pictures the stage was being gradually extinguished as part of our daily amusements, it is gratifying to note that Mr. Rustom Modi who is successfully running several cinema theatres at Hyderabad, and is gifted with a brilliant imaginative mind by nature, came to the rescue of this dying art. His idea was to blend both the arts together i.e., to produce stage pictures by means of screen, for which all credit goes to him as originator of a novel plan which created an amusing stage-screen alliance for the enjoyment of both cinema and theatre fans. At this stage it would be quite appropriate to congratulate Mr. Sohrab Modi on his successfully giving practical shape to his brother's interesting scheme.

Mr. Sohrab Modi who has already made a name in "Khoon-ka-Khoon" for his excellent direction and magnificent acting, is taking a very important role in Minerva Film Co's "Saed-e-Havas"—adapted from Shakespeare's "King John," besides directing the picture. In view of his most natural and psychological performance one is quite justified to include this Indian veteran among the best artistes of America and Europe.

In addition to Mr. Modi's direction and acting some strange things of much interest have been presented in this drama for the first time in the history of the filmland, which—the company acclaims, the public have not witnessed in any other picture as yet. Dialogues, scenaries, songs and dances are all arranged in quite a new and beautiful style.

Mr. S. G. Anjum, a popular sportsman of the Frontier province, has been selected to fill up the hero's role, and the part of heroine is being modestly played by the charming Shama, who hails from New Delhi. Chandrakumar, a child of 6, is another great attraction who shall make the audience stand aghast by his emotional acting.

These shining stars are supported by several experienced artistes—Gulzar, Shagoofa, Sadatalli, Nathan, Eruch and others of stage and film reputation, all of whom seem determined to surpass each other in making a true representation of their respective roles.

RAMAYAN OR RAM-VANVAS

Bharat Laxmi Pictures pouranic picture "Ram-Vanvas" depicting the glorious, ideal and immortal lines of blessed Rama and Seeta is really drawing large audiences at The Majestic this week. You will see Rama's great sacrifice for the sake of his father's wish. You will admire and respect Seeta for her great reverance towards her husband Ram. There are stars like Dadabhai Sarkari, Miss Rajkumari (New Theatres fame) R. P. Kapur.

HINDUSTANI AND FILMS

"Jeevan-Naiya" At The Imperial

The question of developing Hindustani as the common national language of India is engaging the attention of some of our greatest national leaders. It is surprising, however, that in this respect the value of the screen medium has not yet been fully appreciated. With a total audience of several millions all over India ranging from Kashmir to Madras and Quetta to Calcutta, the talking screen provides the best medium of popularizing the Hindustani language. Even in Bombay there are thousands whose knowledge of Hindustani has been derived almost exclusively from the cinemas. The film producers thus can do a real service to the country if in their films they use the pure and simple Hindustani language—neither high flown Persianized Urdu nor Sanskritized Hindi. But it is a pity that very few producers have realised their responsibility in this matter. The language used in the majority of Indian films is not the simple Hindustani which, it is desired, to popularize as our national language.

It is, therefore, encouraging to note that Bombay Talkies have given a commendable lead in their latest production, "Jeevan Naiya", now running for the fifth week at the Imperial Cinema. The dialogues throughout are in Hindustani, colloquial but simple and easily understandable by all classes of film-goers. It is pure Hindustani with neither an indigestible abundance of Persian and Arabic words nor a jumble of Sanskrit words. In fact J. S. Casshyap has written almost the ideal dialogue for an Indian film, refined and elegant but throughout simple and natural. What is even more remarkable, he has let each character speak in precisely the same language as the social status and upbringing of that role demands. Thus the educated and cultured hero, along with his friends, speaks the language that one might hear in the quadrangles of an Upper India University; the heroine uses the chaste language of a refined Hindu household; the Marwadi speaks in his own characteristic fashion, while the language spoken in the prostitute's house has the true ring of the "red light district."

The dialogue, however, is but one of the many notable features of this brilliant film which attains rare heights of screen art and technique. The refined acting of Devika Rani; the cultured and restrained prtrayal of the hero by handsome Ashok Kumar and the abundance of melodious songs are some of the high lights of this film.

CHAPLIN 7TH WEEK AND FINAL WEEK

At The Capitol

The thousands of school children who have returned to Bombay after the holidays will welcome the decision of the Capitol Management to extend that wonder picture "Modern Times" for yet another week.

There is only one Charlie Chaplin in the world, he has come back to us after an absence of five very long years and one never knows whether he will appear on the screen again; to miss "Modern Times" would thus be more than a tragedy.

To hear Chaplin's voice is alone worth more than one visit. We are informed that this will definitely be the last week.

"Fia-ki-Jogan" to run at the Wellington shortly with Kumari Krishna and Sjt. Lala in the leading roles.

"DARKEST AFRICA"

At Globe Talkies

A great jungle thriller "Darkest Africa" is drawing crowded houses at the Globe Talkies. In is a story of stirring adventures of unexplored part of Africa. Republic Pictures of America has presented some wonderful thrills in this 2 instalment-serial. You will see world's greatest animal trainer Clyde Beatty and Manuel King fighting lions and tigers. You will see Earthquakes, smouldering volcanoes, batmen guiding the mysterious city of Joba—Do see "Darkest Africa" at the Globe.

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प्रभात चित्र
PRABHAT

The World Of Finance

A Businessman's Diary

June 8

On Monday all local markets remained quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. But in the Share Bazar there was considerable selling in mill shares because it had become a fashion to sell mill shares with the depression in our cotton textile industry together with the absence of any professional support, it is becoming an easy affair to depress values of cotton mill shares. Some Jobbers and professional operators see no risk in selling cotton mill shares as there is no supporting hand of any investor. The general public are holding these shares on a large scale and they have no capacity to offer any resistance. Thus those who think of keeping short interest in Share Bazar, will do well to sell mill shares for moderate profits.

June 9

If Teji-mandi operations which are current in local cotton, bullion and seeds markets be done away with I am sure all these markets will fluctuate on sound factors of supply and demand. But these Teji-mandi operations invariably results in artificial demand and supply and often puzzle a 'bona-fide' businessman. The money paid for buying 'call' and 'put' rights is called"Najarana". I am sure my reader knows the meaning of the word "Najarana" which is paid to Rajas and Maharajas. Rajas and Maharajas run no risk in accepting these Najaranas and similarly in speculative markets one who sells "call" and "put" rights and accepts premiums run little or no risk. A prominent bullion merchant told me that in silver market teji-mandi premiums are like Vasant-Malti, an Ayurvedic medicine, which never fails.

June 10

The news of the death of the Grand Old Man of Gujarat, Abbas Bapu, was received with a shock by business circles of the city and they decided to suspend trading as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed leader—all markets remained entirely closed but news from France were disturbing. With a view to solve the problem of unemployment and distress of working class a new "Deal" has been adopted. It remains to be seen how far these measures will be effective as unlike U. S. A. and the Great Britain, the French Government aims at improving conditions without any currency manipulations. France is on the gold standard and without expansion of currency there will be many difficulties. Let us wait and watch the effect of Solar Eclipse on the 19th instant.

June 11

On Thursday I received a letter from some "Cotton Forecast Expert". The letter reads: "During this month the Broach cotton for July/August Settlement will reach the point of 223 as maximum and will drop to 203 as minimum. It should be noted that these rates show a difference of 20." If such forecasts come correct always, I think there is no necessity to do any honest work. Buy such forecasts and go to cotton market and in few months, one will have at one's command all the money which traders possess. I am not sure about the correctness of such astrological forecasts, but I know as a matter of fact that those who have tried to follow such forecasts have missed markets and have multiplied losses. Astrology may have influence over shaping the course of values but astrologers have still to establish their claim and I am sure if one comes out boldly, American operators will buy them outright for several million dollars instead of selling their monthly and weekly forecasts for few chips.

June 12

About two dozen local banks announced to-day that from July 1st till December end interest on credit balances of current accounts will be reduced to 1.2 per cent per annum. In the present time money is losing its earning capacity and capitalists are faced with decreasing income. There is room for industrial development in this country but cash does not find its way in the financing of our industries. There are various reasons for this general apathy. It is said that our cotton textile industry is the oldest one and at present it is protected by about 30 to 40 per cent against foreign competition, but very few mills give dividends to shareholders. If one were to look at the daily quotation sheet of our mill shares, the above statement will find much support. There are mills which have given no dividends for the past few years. Thus it is no fault of an ordinary capitalist. In these days where 5 to 6 per cent income is available, most of the capitalists wish to lock up huge amounts but there is no such industry which can earn only 5 per cent interest. There is much distrust and unless pioneers of our industries earn better commercial morality, money will remain idle and the Government will take full advantage of reducing their liabilities by issuing new loans with conversion rights. Cheap money means higher prices for regular dividend giving shares and securities.

June 13

To-day being Zarthost-no-Diso all markets and Banks remained closed in the city but cotton operators, always think business "first" and kept the market open up to 2 p.m. Speculation knows no bounds and our cotton market which remains open for 24 hours will not make an exception. It is claimed that the geographical position of Bombay demands keeping cotton market open all 24 hours, because our market is dependent to American cotton markets. This is a mistaken idea as Liverpool market and its operators ignore American markets and they do their business without consideration of fluctuations in American markets. But in Bombay there are some operators who always become sensitive to minute fluctuations in New York cotton futures and operate on a large scale. This is pure and simple speculation without any reason. Those who can secure foreign information can reap rich harvest at the risk and cost of others who in the absence of such information often go wrong and play into the hands of jugglers.

STIR AMONG DOHAD BOHRAS

High Priest Bans Organisation Of Youthful Social Reformers

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, June 11.

An ordinance has been promulgated by the High Priest of the Bohras putting a ban on the Anjuma-i-Mohmmadee, an institution run by the youths and social reformers of the Bohra community of this place.

A breach of the provisions of the Sarda Act is reported in the Bohra Community of this place. It transpires that a Bohra gentleman wanted to marry his 10 years old daughter in his community. The stage was set when, it is said, an order by the High Priest of the Bohras was received forbidding this child marriage. The local priest under the circumstances refused to proceed further, and considerable sensation was caused.

It is reported that it was suggested to perform the marriage in the neighbouring Jhabua State. The whole party yesterday afternoon motored to the village of Kundanpur, about 10 miles away from Dohad and the priest performed the marriage there and returned in the evening to Dohad.

The disobedience of the provisions of the Sarda Act and the order of High Priest has created a controversy in the community.

LIMDI THAKORE RAISES LAND RENT

(From Our Correspondent)
JHALOD, June 11.

News is received from the neighbouring Limdi talukdaree estate that the Limdi Thakore has enhanced land rent by 50 per cent. The enhancement is keenly resented by the agriculturists as only a week back the Bombay Government reduced land revenue by 25 per cent in view of the fall in agricultural prices.

This remission is granted to Dohad and Jhalod taluqas and Limdi is within the Jhalod Mahal jurisdiction. The tenants have approached the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Union in the matter.

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

Vivid Contrast

Never was a more vivid contrast seen than in the receptions accorded to the ex-Emperor of Ethiopia and to Marshal Badoglio, when they recently reached England and Italy respectively. As irony would have it, both reached their destinations on the same day, and thus, Reuter's message describing the welcome scenes came on the wires almost simultaneously. Sensitive readers must have been taken a little aback by the juxtaposed headlines, and must have momentarily paused to consider which item of news to peruse first. The Marshal's was, of course, a triumphant home-coming. It was naturally an occasion of national acclamation: "see the conquering hero comes!" The Negus, on the other hand, was frankly a refugee, a fugitive without home and without hope! The welcome extended to him was naturally a sad affair. It was one of the most poignant moments in history, when Haile Selassie set foot on English soil.

* * * *

The Greyhound

Let us, however, hark to Marshal Badoglio first. He is the hero of the hour, the cynosure of a nation's eye. Even the Duce is to-day temporarily put in the shade. Greeted by royalty, kissed by Mussolini, received by an array of generals, he is now the foremost idol of Italy. He has not only carved a new empire; he has saved the old! For it is not difficult to see that another disaster like Adowa would have sent the Fascist State crumbling to its final ruin. The Italians have every reason to be grateful to him and sing Hallelujahs to him. The old Marshal has lived to his reputation as the Greyhound of Colonial campaigns! He has triumphed over all formidable obstacles and proved himself one of the ablest generals of modern times. And yet success does not seem to have gone to his head. It is significant, that even now he is keeping to his wonted silence. No heady effusions have escaped his lips so far. He is of course, well-known for his taciturnity. But to keep his lips sealed, even when millions are hailing him as the saviour, shows almost a superhuman control.

* * * *

Fateful Evening

There is, moreover, a supreme paradox in Badoglio's being the saviour of Fascism. For if there was any man less in love with Fascism, it is—or at any rate was—Badoglio. Indeed, had he had his own way, Fascism would have been nipped in the bud. The story is famous how on that fateful evening before the epoch-making march of the Fascists on Rome, the Marshal begged the King on his knees to proclaim martial law and leave affairs entirely into his hands. There was a historical precedent for such a situation, when more than a century ago, a certain young artillery officer of France, made short work of a similar rising and paved his way to the palace of Versailles. But King Victor Emmanuel wobbled,—and that wobbling on that most crucial occasion made him 'le roi faineant' for life. Henceforth his role was only to play second fiddle to Il Duce!

* * * *

One Idol

The old soldier is not likely to have forgotten those old incidents: and neither has Mussolini. The latter's effusive labial salutation was, therefore, nothing more than a gesture,—so much playing to the gallery. Their inscrutable countenances but thinly veil the mutual antagonism in their hearts. And the Marshal's taciturnity thus seems as much studied as instinctive. It is again notorious that the Duce brooks no other meteor in his firmament. He loves to shine in solitary splendour. There must be but one idol before the fickle Roman mob,—and that idol, needless to add, must be the Duce! General Balbo knew this to his chagrin, when soon after his spectacular flight to America, he was sent to a distant outpost,—safe from the cheering multitudes! And though the viceroyalty of the new African Empire of Rome seems to be only the just reward of the victor, still, there is in it more than meets the eye. One indeed wonders whether Badoglio was consulted before this doubtful honour was conferred upon him!

Ga...

But to return to the Negus. He, too, was greeted by large crowds when he landed at Southampton, and again when he reached Waterloo. But the dominant note in those welcomes was one of sympathy and pity,—and nothing can be more galling to a self-respecting person than pity! What thoughts must have coursed in the mind of the fallen 'Lion of Judah,' it is not difficult to imagine. The waving of Ethiopian flags by his admirers must have reminded him of the Fascist flag that is to-day proudly flying on his palace at Addis Ababa—the new "Roma Africana"! The cheering must have sounded ironical; even the sympathies so freely showered upon him, must have hurt him by their sheer superficiality. And the official welcome extended to him was, of course, "in accordance with customary procedure when Royalty travels 'incognito'." 'Incognito' indeed, when he is being subjected to so much limelight—which looks almost malicious in the perspective.

* * * *

Exiles' Asylum

In selecting Britain as his first destination—the stay at Jerusalem was only a halt 'en route,'—the fallen Emperor must have been influenced by many historical precedents. For Britain is known as the home of freedom, and the asylum of exiles. Many a revolutionary, who was banished from his native country, and many a monarch who has lost his crown, have sought and found refuge on the hospitable shores of Britain. To name only one, the greatest revolutionary of history Karl Marx, spent many years of his life in England, and here it was that he perfected his philosophy, which was to flower in other climes. In recent times, King George of Greece, and King Alphonso of Spain, not to mention many Russian Grand Dukes, found in England, the very haven of exile. And it is one of the greatest riddles of history, how even the great Napoleon was tempted to trust himself to 'Perfidious Albion' after his final defeat at Waterloo!

* * * *

Live Skeleton

It is only Amanullah of Afghanistan, who has so far scrupulously avoided setting foot on English soil in his hours of humiliation. And in that he has indeed, shown a very lively sense of realities. One almost feels that Haile Selassie also would have been wise to follow that example. For the critical observer cannot help detecting beneath all the ostensible show of welcome an unmistakable current of uneasiness, even of resentment. For the Negus is, to state it brutally, an unbidden visitor, a very gratuitous guest! It is pretty obvious that his presence in England does not suit the book of British diplomacy. The vanquished, forlorn Emperor is to-day a weight on British conscience. He represents to them a very much alive skeleton in their political cupboard. They can certainly do without him—wouldn't they? The reception held at the Abyssinian Legation in London was conspicuous by its list of absentees, and one wishes that Dr. Martin, the Ethiopian Ambassador, spares the poor Emperor of such occasions in future. Realpolitik demands the silent acquiescence in Italy's ill-gotten acquisition. The earlier the Negus makes his exit, the better, therefore, for everybody. And if further disillusionment was needed, it has been provided by the return of Sir Samuel Hoare to the British Cabinet, an event which has almost synchronised with the Negus' arrival in England. Nothing is more symptomatic than the return of good old Sam. Trust the British caravan now to pass over the grave of Abyssinia without a qualm!

Miss Kulsum A. Suraiya, granddaughter of Dr. M. O. Suraiya, ex-Municipal Councillor of Ahmedabad and daughter of Mr. Abdul Karim M. Suraiya, Solicitor is the only Muslim girl student of the Ismail College, Bombay. She is from Halai Memons of the Muslim community and at the age of sixteen she has won three awards in the last Inter-Arts examination. She has won Hughlin's prize in English, Frank Sonter's scholarship and Bai Jayji Pallanji Kotwala's scholarship.

Mr. Allabaksha Dongarilal Kalal, a Sangli Merchant and Sitting Member of the Sangli City Municipality, who has been re-elected to the Municipal Council from a ward which has a majority of Hindu voters. Mr. Kalal is a public worker, who enjoys the confidence of the voters.

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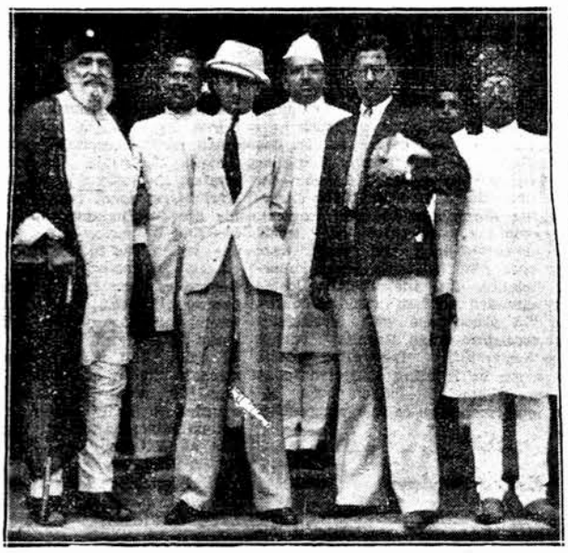

The Nawab of Pataudi (3rd from left) left for England by the mail boat on Saturday and was seen off at the Mole Station by Maulana Shaukat Ali and other friends.

INDIAN XI LACK COHESSION

Pataudi Deplores Attacks On Skipper

In an interview before his departure for England by the mail boat s.s. "Chitral" on Saturday, the Nawab of Pataudi said that the real trouble with the Indian tourists' team in England was that when the bowlers do well the batsmen fail to collect the runs and when the batsmen are in form the bowlers fail miserably. He did not think that the team lacked spirit, but they appeared to lack cohesion.

SKIPPER NOT TO BLAME.

He would study the play of the team in England before offering any further criticism. But to him it appeared unfair to attack the captaincy of "Vizzy" and there was no use blaming the skipper when very few members of the team had shown good form.

The Nawab discounted the possibility of his playing in the Test for the Indian side. He was going to England to recoup his health and would be returning to India at the end of September or in the beginning of October.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)
(from 9 p.m. to close.)

SUNDAY, June 14

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The 'Cellist as Composer. A recital of the Music of Cedric Sharpe by the Cedric Sharpe Sextet and Dale Smith (Baritone). 8-0 p.m. London Scenes, No. 3. The Law Courts, by St. John Hutchinson. 8-15 p.m. A recital by Mary Hamlin (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service, from Queen's Park Congregational Church, Harrow Road, London. 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements. 9-46 p.m. Mario de Pietro and his Estudiantina. Lenghi Cellini (Tenor). 10 p.m. The Aeolian Quartet: 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes:

SUNDAY, June 14

10-30 a.m. The Indian Orchestra. 11 a.m. Light Classical Music. 12-30 p.m. The V U B. Ensemble. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong 7-30 p.m. A Studio Concert. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'An Indian Traveller'. 8-45 p.m. Musical interlude. 9 p.m. News in English and 9-10 p.m. in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. A Variety. 10 p.m. 'Jivachi Haus.'—A Drama. 11 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programmes:

SATURDAY, June 13
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kcs.

SUNDAY, June 14

8 a.m. 'Geeta.' 8-15 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 8-25 a.m. Ghazals. 8-45 a.m. A talk. 9 a.m. Bhajan. 9-10 a.m. Thumri. Jogia. 9-20 a.m. Classical music. 10-15 a.m. Organ recital. 11-15 a.m. Close down.

1 p.m. Indian recorded music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra and vocal music. 7-30 p.m. A story. 7-40 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. 7-50 p.m. Punjabi Geet. 8 p.m. 'Doli.' 8-10 p.m. Month Organ accompanied by I.B.S. Orchestra. 8-20 p.m. Zohra Jan—(Saghar). 8-30 p.m. A Talk. 8-45 p.m. Classical music. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani and 9-30 p.m. in English. 9-45 p.m. A Talk 10 p.m. A Studio Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kcs.

SUNDAY, June 14

8-36 a.m. A Classical Programme—Vocal music. 10-11 a.m. Instrumental music 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. 1-6 p.m. Close down.

6-6 p.m. SB. Church Service. 7-21 p.m. Light Bengali songs. 8-36 p.m. Instrumental music. 8-51 p.m. SB News in Bengali and 9-6 p.m. SB in English. 9-21 p.m. SB 'Memories of Sullivan.' 9-36 p.m. Close down.

JEHANGIR KHAN BREAKS HIS FINGER

Drops Out Of Match At Cambridge

LONDON, June 12.

Jehangir Khan broke the little finger of his left hand while fielding at Cambridge yesterday, and dropped out of the match.—Reuter's Special.

C. I. STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

KHANDWA, June 11.

An emergency meeting of the working Committee of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference will be held to consider the present situation of Jhabua State Council Administration, on the 18th June (Thursday), at 8 p.m. at Khandwa in Swarajya Office, the residence of Mr. S. M. Agarkar, the Vice-President of the C. I. Conference.

MUSLIM VOTERS

Have You Registered Your Names?

The Young Muslim Brotherhood Bombay, has opened the following centres where Muslims who are qualified, may register their names as voters for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council:—

(1) "Ajmal" Printing Press, Prince's Building, J.J. Hospital,
(2) Sarvajanik Grain Stores, 190, Doctor Street, (Bhendi Bazar),
(3) A. S. Fazleali, Cloth Merchants, Pather Building (opposite Zakaria Mosque), 173, Musjid Bunder Road.
(4) Sarvajanik Grain Stores, 155 Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
(5) Hatim Darbar c/o Garlik & Company, Haines Road, Jacob Circle.

DO YOUR DUTY

Mrs. Naidu's Exhortation To Voters

A meeting was convened under the auspices of the 'D' Ward Congress Committee at the Congress House on Saturday. Mrs. Naidu, who presided exhorted the audience to avoid the 'double wrong' of restraining themselves from registration, as that would not be fair to the Congress as well as to the voters. Among the speakers were Sjt. S. K. Patil, Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Mrs. Naidu in her closing remarks appealed to the audience to do their duty in the campaign of obtaining a perfect roll.

(Full details in to-morrow's issue).

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MAY
LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 13

Following a small decline of 1 point in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 207-12 for Broach April May delivery.

Business was limited but under scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 207. At this level there was some short covering and professional supports which rallied prices to the opening level.

It being a Parsi holiday, the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p
Broach J/A	215 8 0
Broach A/M	207 12 0
Oomra July	202 12 0
Oomra D/J	188 0 0
Bengal July	171 0 0
Bengal D/J	150 4 0

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 12

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.36
Fine (Good staple)	5.51
Superfine (Good staple)	5.66
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.28
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.58
Bengal—	
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 12

June	6.42
July	6.32
August	6.19
September	6.08
October	5.98
November	5.89
December	5.88
January	5.88
February	5.88
March	5.88
April	5.88
May	5.88
Middling Spot	6.82
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	6.32
October	5.98

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HAIR TONIC

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Unrivalled for washing the hair, promoting its growth, preventing dandruff and giving the hair a rich glossy appearance. Most refreshing to the scalp. Delightfully perfumed and equally good for bath as well.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received o-day the folowing cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market is broadening. Active textile demand. More speculative interest. Sentiment bullish.

Liverpool: Notwithstanding more favourable weather report advance owing to improving statistical position. Good trade in America. Consumption increasing. Spinners are mostly 'short' of cotton. 'Long' interest appears to be small.

Liverpool: More twosided market. Advance meeting considerable profit taking. Weather favourable outside of dry areas in Carolinas and Georgia Looks like fluctuating around current level for immediate future. Consumption statistics continue bullish.

New York: Market less active but firm. Trade demand met realising. Pool sold Julys at limits.

New York: Increased selling orders at slightly above the market. Demand continues from trade. Firm undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 12

July	11.70
October	11.14
December	11.09
January	11.10
March	11.14
May	11.16
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 12

July	11.68
October	11.10
December	11.04
Middling Spot	11.88

NEW YORK
New York, June 12

New York 10-55 a.m.	
July	11.69
October	11.18
December	11.15
Noon Call	
July	11.69
October	11.13
December	11.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 12

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	8,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britan	24,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 12

July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.55
January	8.47
March	8.41
May	8.33
June	8.38
Middling Spot	8.84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 12

Rupee Paps 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£116 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£14
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£99 1/2
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 12

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25	
C and F Calcutta per cwt	
June July nominal	6/7 1/2
C and F Bombay per cwt	
June July nominal	6/4 1/2
C and F Karachi per cwt	
June July nominal	6/4 1/2

LINSEED OIL
London, June 12

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
June sellers	24/10 1/2
July August sellers	24/10 1/2

LONDON RAW SUGAR TERMINALS
London, June 12

August sellers	4/7 1/4
August buyers	4/7

LONDON SILVER
London, June 12

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD
London, June 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-6 1/2

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 12

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
June sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
June July paid	£12-8-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£12-2-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
June July sellers	£12-2-6

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 12

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 7/16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 12

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	29/6

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 12

T T London on:	
New York closing rate	5.03 1/16
Paris	76.41
Berlin	12.49 1/2
Madrid	36.90
Amsterdam	7.44 1/2
Brussels	29.75 1/2
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.88
Prague	121.50

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, June 12

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	13/16 per cent to 15/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1/2 per cent

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5th WEEK
At

Imperial Cinema

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Trade And Foreign Buying Against Hedge Selling

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY BUT GRAINS QUIET

BOMBAY, June 13.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton opened easy on account of hedge selling and Liverpool weakness but later improved slightly on trade and foreign buying. The closing tone was steady.

BULLION STEADY.

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet and other commodities were featureless.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed the New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 13.

Previous closing	11.14
To-day's opening	11.08
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	11.13
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 13.

Previous closing	5.98
To-day's opening	5.94
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 13.

Cotton was quietly steady in the absence of any particular activity with trade demand offset by favourable weather news while hedging pressure was also light.

The talk of further releases of Government loan cotton restrained speculative activity with traders little disposed to enter fresh commitments.

Trading in October commenced at 11.08 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased under lower Liverpool advices and some hedging and liquidation but thereafter the market improved on trade and foreign buying with October rallying to 11.12 which with the aid of further trade support finally closed at 11.13 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.70/11.69) 11.69/11.68
October (11.14/11.13) 11.08/11.06
December (11.13/11.10) 11.02/11.0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.32) 6.28
American October (5.98) 5.94
Egyptian July (8.60) 8.61
Egyptian October (8.52) 8.53

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 13.

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 215-4 and Rs 216-4 and New Broach April May between Rs. 207-4 and 208-4 at night The rates at 10 p.m. respectively were Rs 216-4 and Rs. 208-4 in the Mahajan Association with New York closing futures 1 point down. There was no business in the Cotton Brokers' Association at night.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 13.

Previous closing	5.02 27/32
To-day's opening mutilated	5.02 5/8
To-day's closing	5.02 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 13.

Previous closing	5.03 1/16
To-day's opening mutilated	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.02 7/8
Difference	—.0 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 13.

Previous closing	76.41
To-day's opening mutilated	76.38
To-day's closing	76.41
Difference	nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 13.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 7/8 and then fell to 5.02 11/16 subsequently again recovering on better support and unably closing at 5.02 5/8.

Franc opened at 76.38 and eased to 76.35 but subsequently rallied to 76.41.

SILVER CABLES

London, June 13.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought China and Speculators sold. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13.

	Last price	To-day price
Spot	19 7/ 8d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 13.

Gold per fine ounce (6-18-6 1/2) 86-18-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 13.

3 months 58 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 13.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/10, 49/11 and 49/12. The market was slightly easier under scattered selling and realising but the pressure was not very heavy while London cables also showed very little improvement. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/7, 49/8 and 49/10.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6. Prices showed a slightly upward tendency following steadiness abroad but the activity was generally slow and price movements small. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/6 and 34/4/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 13.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 68 and October 67 7/8. The market was very quiet in the absence of speculative interest with no stimulating cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.84 5/8. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and commission house buying influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 13.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£185 1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 5/8) closed

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16) closed

Forward (7 1/2) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/4) 2-0 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July value (£17 1/4) £17 1/4 value.

Dunlop June (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

Lightning June (£20) £20 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 £12 7/16 sellers) £12

Linseed La Plata June July (£10 7/8) £11 1/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14) £14 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 13.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 6 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 7 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	closed
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	closed
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	closed
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	closed

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 13.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 7 3
Linseed September	7 7 0
Linseed May 1937	7 3 6

The market was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 13.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 65 1/2) dol 64 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/4) dol 34 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 63 3/8) dol 61 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 126 7/8) unquoted.

CROSS RATES

London, June 13.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8

Paris on Bombay (5.76) 7/8) 5.76 7/8

New York on Bombay (37.95) 38.00

Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/8) 0.94 3/8

London on Milan (63.81) 63.93

London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 13/16

London Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

Germany Beat Ireland

BERLIN: June 13.

In the Davis Cup semi-final of the European Zone, Germany beat Ireland by 3 matches to 0.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Further Sharp Rise In Discount

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 13.

Money market:—Another sharp rise in discounts was the chief feature this week. This further improvement which apart from the seasonal influence was helped by an increased volume of treasury bills coming forward was greatly welcomed by discount houses after several months of low rates.

Credits also proved usable although borrowers rarely paid anything over 1/2 per cent for short loans.

Gold continued to flow into the bank of England 1 1/2 millions recently purchased bringing the total purchased this year over 9 millions.

Wall Street opend steady.

NEW DRASTIC PENALTIES

High Commissioner Issues Regulations

JERUSALEM: June 13.

New drastic regulations involving death penalty and life imprisonment for acts of terrorism are provided in the new regulations issued by the High Commissioner. Punishments may be applied with respect to any firing at troops, bomb-throwing and tampering with communications.

District Commissioners may impose collective fines and confiscate property where they have reasons to believe persons caused such offences to be committed or even refrained from assisting in discovering offenders.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu's Appeal For Bengal And Assam Sufferers

PATNA: June 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued an appeal to the Press for contributions for relief of suffering due to famine conditions prevailing in various parts of Bengal, accentuated by the recent floods in Assam.

Contributions may be sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad or Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha care of Sadaqat Ashram, Patna.—A. P.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(Continued From Page 17)

examine only five per cent of the papers.

The resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mr. Eatlivala moved that a committee consisting of the speakers at the meeting and others who may be co-opted by them be appointed to consider proposals for organising a procession to voice the protest against the "disgraceful massacre" of the matric candidates.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Marfatia and passed.

Mr. S. K. Shah announced that the students would assemble at the Churchgate Station at 12-30 p.m. on Monday. Then they would march in procession to the University Hall, where the Senate meets.

Mr. Joachim Alva, in moving that copies of the resolutions that had been passed at the meeting be forwarded to the authorities, said that previously they had made the authorities listen to the voice of the students. He also appealed to the students of Bombay to muster strong in the procession on Monday and by their united efforts to compel the University to satisfy their legitimate demands. He paid a tribute to the efforts of "The Chronicle" in the cause of the students.

Mr. M. Gandhi seconded the motion which was passed.

The Committee for organising the procession meets to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Students' Fraternity.

Railway Unions Not Communist

Bombay Mayor Exposes Ignorance Of Agents

CALCUTTA, June 13.

"The bogey of communism appears to be haunting the nerves of Railway Authorities. Either the Agents or the Railway Board do not study the march of events in this country and in the world, or they do not wish to recognise the workers' right to collective bargaining.

"By no stretch of imagination can it be said that there is a single registered Railway Union in India which is run on communist lines. The difference between Communism and Socialism is largely a difference of methods and not of principle, and I would earnestly suggest to the Railway authorities not to confound one with the other. I know of no Union which can be dubbed a communist organization".

In these words Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, passionately pleaded for recognition of Railway Workers' Unions operating in various railways by the Agents and Railway Board, in the course of his presidential address at the fifteenth annual conference of the E. B. Railway Indian Employees' Association this afternoon.

No Bar To Recognition

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the Unions of the G.I.P., B.B. and C.I., M. and S.M. and S. I. Railway workers are not recognised.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said:—

All Unions are registered under the Trade Union Act and submit to the laws of the land in all respects. It is therefore unwarranted to say that there is communism in any of these Unions. It is true occasionally an office-bearer of these Unions is a communist by conviction, but so long as he does not introduce his personal views in the working of the Union, there should not be any bar to the recognition of the Union"

Referring to the block retrenchment proposed to be made within the next few months in State-managed Railways and which will affect no fewer than 4,000 men, the President said that there was no real warrant for the discharge of one single man to-day. The cause of recurring deficits in Railway budget did not lie in any surplus of workers but it did lie in the longstanding systematic policy of undercapitalization at the expense of Railway Revenue.

Should Show Surplus

The existing depression was undoubtedly one of the many causes, but if there was no undercapitalization, if the interest on capital works during construction was not charged to revenue, if strategic railways were not subsidised out of the receipts of Commercial Lines, if Lee concessions were not taking from the Railway receipts about thirty lakhs of rupees per year, if there was no bungle like the Kalyan Power Stations, then the Railways should be able to show a substantial surplus in spite of the economic depression.

Concluding the President appealed to the workers to strengthen their Unions by bringing in as many workers as possible within the Union so as to make their representation more effective and powerful.

In the morning the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mr. I. B. Sen, ex-president of the conference and also of the E. B. Railway Indian Employees Association, was performed at Calcutta branch office of the Association at the Power Circular road.—United Press.

GANDHIJI FOR WARDHA

Big Welcome At Madras Where He Changes Train

MADRAS, June 13.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived at Madras this morning from Bangalore 'en route' to Wardha.

With a view to avoid the crowd at the Central Station the party alighted at Basin Bridge where a large gathering of Congressmen and others were present to welcome Gandhiji.

He immediately motored to Mambalam and visited the Hindi Prachar building under construction after which he proceeded to Kalyana Mandapam (Choultry) in Triplicane and after a few minutes' stay returned to the Basin Bridge and boarded the Grand Trunk Express to Wardha.

Press reporters present on the platform approached Gandhiji for interviews but he declined to be drawn into any discussion. He was closetted for some time with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari prior to his departure.

The Mahatma looked much improved. He told the Associated Press representative that he very much enjoyed his stay at the Nandi Hills and Bangalore.—A. P.

AMRIT KAUR GOES TO NOWGONG

Discusses Relief Measures With Prominent Workers

The Associated Press has received the following message dated June 13 from the President, District Congress Committee, Gauhati:

To visit the flood affected areas in Nowgong District and organise necessary relief, Shrimati Amrit Kaur arrived at Gauhati, yesterday by mail.

She was received at the Pandu steamer ghat by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chairman, Municipal Board, Dr. Miss Thilottama Das, Secretary, Assam Mahila Samity, Mr. Liladhar Barua, in charge of the Congress relief centres, Mr. Chandmal Saraogi, Secretary Marwari Relief Society and others.

She interviewed prominent members of the relief societies and discussed relief measures. She is proceeding to the flooded areas today with Mr. Liladhar Barua.—A. P.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, the noted Irish Poet, with Purohit Swami, at Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

"WRITE IN YOUR MOTHER-TONGUE"

Famous Irish Poet's Advice To Indian Devotees Of The Muse

Sree Purohit Swami, after a prolonged stay in England and Europe, returned to India recently. He recently published a translation of the Bhagvad Gita and in collabcration with Mr. W. B. Yeats, the famous Irish poet, he has just concluded the translation of the ten major Upanishads into English.

Sree Purohit Swami has brought the following message to Indian writers from Mr. Yeats:—

I am an old poet. I speak to young Indian poets. Write in your mother tongues. choose that smaller audience. You cannot have style and vigour in English. You did not learn it at your mother's knee. There is nothing here to remind you of the cultur, scenery, history & your own country. When you write, speak, think in English you are a musical instrument without a sounding board. Your English, whether prose or verse, is a byword for vague facility. What can you know of that slow ressent nature & writers who know more than two dictionaries? It is not your fault that you are under a curse. It is the fault of wicked policy. Defeat this policy. Write & speak Marhathi, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil. Admire no words but natives & your native tongue. It was aristotle who said that to write well we must think like wise men, but express ourselves like the common people.

Palma de Mallorca
Spain

W B Yeats
May 12 1936

NANKING OFFICIALS MYSTIFIED

Southerners May Resume Advance Again

NANKING, June 13.

Officials are mystified at the unexpected withdrawal of Southern Troops but believe that a way is now clear for a settlement between Kwantung and Kwangsi leaders and the Nanking Government.

Nevertheless the possibility is not discounted that the Southerners will resume their advance.—Reuter

COALITION GOVT. FOR BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, June 13.

M. Van Zeeland has virtually constituted the Cabinet which is expected to consist of six Socialists, four Catholics, three Liberals and two non-party men.

Van Dervelde, head of the Socialists, will enter the Cabinet.—Reuter's Special.

SASTRY-MAHATMA PARLEYS

BANGALORE, June 11.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry had a leisurely conversation with Mahatmaji this morning when, it is understood, the present political situation was discussed.—United Press.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE FOR ENGLAND

MADRAS June 12

It is understood that the Maharajah of Mysore accompanied by the Dewan will proceed to England at the end of June for reasons of health, this being the first time that His Highness proceeds overseas.—A. P.

THE MAN WHO MADE WIRELESS

(Continued from page 1)

comes into human contact with the Marchesa and with his family.

He comes up the hatchway with a serious look in his eyes. He has forgotten that a visiting party of friends want to have another chat with him about his future experiments.

On his mind is a tricky little problem which must be solved. A few lines are drawn on a sheet of paper. A blue print is brought out for reference, and on the little table at the side of his basket chair on deck he ponders for a while....and we enter into a pleasant conversation with the Marchesa, and are shown the latest photographs of Marconi's kiddy, the baby Elettra.

A Meticulous Mind

Then she turns to Guglielmo and breaks into his thoughts. She will not have him worried, and he is a man of such continuous habits that, were he not interrupted, he might go on for hours, taxing an overtired brain.

With a flash of a smile he looks up from the papers, puts them aside wearily and enters into our conversation, in excellent English or French as occasion demands.

He is shy in the business world, but there is no hint of shyness in his home life.

On board the "Elettra" he is just a picture of health, and a personality of great charm. Conservative in his tastes he has demanded that everything on board the "Elettra" is in good taste. In striking comparison with the ultra-modern radio equipment is some of the furniture. Most of it is old world.

Inventors are painted by novelists as crazy and forgetful people, but Marconi, the greatest inventor of them all, has a tidy and meticulous mind.

When he has a serious air, he is not stern. A man cannot smile under great concentration. But engage his thoughts in some light fancy, and a genial smile will illuminate his tanned features.

Well directed in his thoughts, he is punctilious in his habits and dresses in a faultless fashion.

He is full of energy, left with people younger than himself, and actually looks at least ten years younger than he is.

Marconi-Listens In!

In the evenings, when serious experimental work is over, the Man who Made Wireless sits down in an easy chair, to listen in!

An ordinary broadcast receiver is tuned in to Rome, if a programme of good quality music is being broadcast. If dance music is emanating from the Italian capital, then the dials are swiftly turned until he gets a progrmame to his liking. Classical music for preference. Operatic broadcasts very huch preferred.

Just before he retires for the night a few brief orders are given to the crew and to his personal assistants.

To-morrow morning the author must be weighed and the "Elettra" will set off from the blue waters of Civitavecchia Harbour, bound on another expedition into the mysteries of the infinite ether.

Some time ago, when being welcomed at a meeting of radio engineers, a speaker remarked to Marconi that the audience had gathered "not so much to hear what you have to say, but to see your boyish smile". Marconi, in 1934, has not lost the famous smile. His keen sense of humour flows through his conversation.

He looks more like an Englishman than an Italian. His mother Anna Jameson, was born in Ireland, and his father, Guiseppe Marconi, was an Italian banker.

Their second son, Guglielmo (the Italian for William), more closely resembles his mother, and the resemblance is more noticeable as the years pass. As a young man Marconi came to England; in fact, he left Italy after his first wireless triumphs to conduct further tests in the British Isles.

He calls London his second home. Bologna is first, although for the past decade he has spent much more time in the vicinity of Rome and on board the "Elettra" than in his birthplace.

"My mother encouraged me" he says of his early experiments. "She had faith in what I was doing." "My father was sceptical until I got results". He smiled as he recalled the boyish delight he took in convincing his unbelieving parent that signals could be flashed through the emptiness of space.

"I'll tell you", he said, "if you set your heart and soul upon doing a thing you can do it".

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(Continued from Col. 4).

that science demands from a man all his life. If you had two lives that would be not enough for you. Be passionate in your work and your searchings.—("Science, 1936, 83, 369.")

Bequest Of Pavlov To The Academic Youth

(Written just before Pavlov's death, at the age of 87 years, on February 27, 1936. Translated from the Russian by Professor P. Kupalov, chief assistant in the Pavlov Institute at Leningrad.)

What can I wish to the youth of my country who devote themselves to science?

Firstly, gradualness. About this most important condition of faithful scientific work I never can speak without emotion. Gradualness, gradualness and gradualness. From the very beginning of your work, school yourselves to severe gradualness in the accumulation of knowledge.

Learn the ABC of science before you try to ascend to its summit. Never begin the subsequent without mastering the preceding. Never attempt to screen an insufficiency of knowledge even by the most audacious surmise and hypothesis. Howsoever this soap-bubble will rejoice your eyes by its play it inevitably will burst and you will have nothing except shame.

School yourselves to demureness and patience. Learn to inure yourselves to drudgery in science. Learn, compare, collect the facts!

Perfect as is the wing of a bird, it never could raise the bird up without resting on air. Facts are the air of a scientist. Without them you never can fly. Without them your "theories" are vain efforts.

But learning, experimenting, observing, try not to stay on the surface of the facts. Do not become the archivists of facts. Try to penetrate to the secret of their occurrence, persistently search for the laws which govern them.

Secondly, modesty. Never think that you already know all. However highly you are appraised, always have the courage to say of yourself—I am ignorant.

Do not allow haughtiness to take you in possession. Due to that you will be obstinate where it is necessary to agree, you will refuse useful advice and friendly help, you will lose the standard of objectiveness.

Thirdly, passion. Remember

(Continued in Col. 2).

A FRIEND IN NEED.
Let Huschkes Cologne Water help you to combat sleeplessness and fever. Sprinkled on the pillow, it promotes refreshing slumber, a quick sponge with a generous quantity of Huschkes gives a feeling of delightful coolness and comfort. Dab it on the neck, forehead or temples in cases of headache, inhale it from the handkerchief when tired, use it in bath water and wash-basin—in illness convalescence and health.
EAU DE COLOGNE
aus der Cöln Cologne & Parfumerie-Fabrik
GLOCKENGASSE
KOELN
Huschke's Cologne Water

Do Glands Make The Man?

A Doctor Describes How Health Influenced The Behaviour Of Some Great Men

It is the fashion nowadays to explain the physical and mental make-up of man in terms of endocrine glands. Their importance was not recognized until quite recently, and perhaps the tendency is to exaggerate it. Nevertheless, Dr Ivo Geikie Cobb appears to be on firm ground when he suggests in 'The Glands of Destiny' (Heinemann, 10s. 6d), that Napoleon's fall was largely the result of glanduiar degeneration. This is to interpret history in a new light. It is staggering to reflect that Wellington might never have won Waterloo if Napoleon's thyroid and pituitary glands had been in working order, writes Mr. Campbell Mairne, in "John O' London's Weekly".

What are endocrine glands? Dr. Cobb explains that they differ from other glands in this important respect; they have no ducts, and their secretions are absorbed directly into the blood stream Those we hear most about are the thyroid in the neck, the pituitary in the brain, and the adrenals in the abdomen. Napoleon was, it seems, "a pituitary personality"—short, running to fat of a girdle" type subject to nerve attacks and bladder disorders.

NAPOLEON'S DEGENERATION

Comparison of the earlier portraits with the later do indeed support the theory that he was a victim of pituitary derangement. Chatellain's miniature (1805) shows us a handsome young man with a firm mouth and chin, expressive eyes, and plentiful hair. The last of the three portraits painted at St. Helena reveals a mouth drooping at the corners, a double chin, and a decided "spread". Dr. Cobb reminds us that at St. Helena "his mental outlook had changed so completely that he scarce seemed the same man" and that "he was sulky, indolent, and indifferent".

The non-medical reader may well ask whether these changes were not due as much to his confinement and sense of lost greatness as to defective glands. But the reply to that is obvious: his downfall accelerated the degeneration. Dr. Cobb makes no claim that a man's glandular structure is wholly or even mainly responsible for his actions and behaviour. He does not deny that other factors, such as freewill, play their part in shaping the destinies of great figures like Napoleon.

"A man's glands—just as the other ingredients which go to make his character—are arranged partly by nature and partly by nurture. The life he has led (and this is possibly to some extent under his own volitional control!) affects the development of his endocrine glands, just as, through them, it affects his character.

WHY HENRY VIII GREW FAT

It is surprising to hear that Henry VIII's degeneration came about in much the same way as Napoleon's—through early failure of the thyro-pituitary glands. Signs of endocrine failure, Dr. Cobb tells us, had begun to appear by the time Henry had reached the age of fifty-one.

"Before he developed the appalling obesity which characterized his later life, and prior to the appearance of the ulcer on his leg, Henry was a fine figure of a man. Standing, perhaps, 6 feet 4 inches in height, he was physically powerful, excelling in the gentle art of wrestling, and able to throw most of those rash enough to accept his challenge.

Elsewhere in his fascinating book Dr. Cobb invades the psychologist's terrain and suggests that the secret of Henry's character is to be found in his inferiority complex.

"He felt himself insecure, and deep down in the mind was the knowledge that his dynasty was unstable. This aspect of his character was hidden from his contemporaries by the swagger and bluster of his outward life, which formed a compensation to the underlying inferiority."

The "gross fat man" of the portrait attributed to Holbein is, we are told, an illustration of what happens when the thyroid secretion dries up.

"Like most kings, Henry was an enormous and gross feeder. When in his prime, the excessive amount of food was, to some extent, utilized by his physical activities, and by the fact that his dynamic endocrines—thyroid, pituitary, and adrenals—were working overtime. Once, however, these began to fail, he became less capable of bodily exertion, and more liable to the failure of metabolism which result in the storage of fat".

WOMEN AS RULERS

Turning to Elizabeth, Dr. Cobb finds in the hawk-like nose, and firm mouth, and challenging expression of the later portraits evidence that "the needs of a Queen had called forth those glands which help to fight and to govern"

"As these came into the ascendant, so did the feminine glands—those which make for gentleness and passivity—sink into the background. She formed the habit of subordinating personal desires to the requirements of the ruler.... A ruler's life is essentially masculine; and Elizabeth, who had started with a potentially feminine character, finished up with that side of her nature repressed, only occasionally to peep out when in converse with her favourites.

But apparently it is not impossible for a woman to occupy a position that demands male attributes and yet keep her womanliness. The case of Russia's Catherine the Great proves it. As a young girl she was abundantly endowed with "sex appeal"—in the modern jagon she would be called over-sexed—and Dr. Cobb maintains that the feminine side of her character was never subordinated. He finds that "even in uniform—which in itself imparts a masculine air—she remains feminine". It is significant that in the warlike eighteenth century she disliked war, and that her reign was not unduly sullied by bloodshed.

JAMES I'S HANDICAP

The studies of the Stuart Kings are full of illuminating remarks. We learn, for instance, that James I, probably suffered from enlarged tonsils and decayed teeth, and that the chronic poisoning so caused must have damaged his internal secretions. Dr. Cobb thinks it certain that had he lived in our time he would have parted with his tonsils, his teeth, and possibly his appendix!

Charles II had what his grandfather lacked—a virile personality. With him it was the adrenals that dominated. Dr. Cobb tells us that his swarthy colour, low hair-line, and powerful jaw are all characteristic. The adrenals also moulded James II's character, but in his case they were not properly balanced, and the result was that he behaved with the blundering stupidity of a bull—an animal which has exceptionally large adrenal cortices.

NEGRO AND EUROPEAN

Dr. Cobb imparts a topical flavour to his book by including analysis of Haile Selassie and Mussolini. He lays stress on the strong negroid strain in the Emperor, and points out that the white man is almost certainly richer than the negro in thyroid, pituitary, and adrenal secretions—an equipment which enables the European to carry through tasks beyond the capacity of his darker brother.

The original colour of man's skin was almost certainly black, from which state the white races were evolved. Because the skin becomes stained with pigment when the adrenals are diseased, it has been inferred that the white races are white on account of a sufficiently active adrenal system to keep the skin free from pigment.

The Emperor belongs, in Dr. Cobb's opinion, to a type which has more than average intellect. Drive energy, and physical stamina are, however, not so marked as in types with powerfully-acting adrenals.

VIRILE MUSSOLINI

Mussolini is diagnosed as a man well served by the glands which make for masculinity and power. Dr. Cobb sees in a recent portrait "the face of a man whose dynamic endocrines are still in full swing, who shows none of the wavering which characterizes glandular eclipse". On the other hand, his increasing girth may possibly betoken endocrine failure, as in the case of Napoleon. When 'embonpoint' develops, says Dr. Cobb. "mental acuty diminishes to the point where judgment becomes mediocre. Time alone will show whether Mussolini's actions in the critical year of 1935 were due to a long-sighted appreciation of the results of such actions, or were an early indication of glandular failure".

"To know all is to forgive all", says the French proverb. One of the purposes Dr. Cobb's book serves is to create a feeling of tolerance towards the shortcomings of our neighbours—and rulers.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

PREMIER HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE

Phone—B. B. 2654. Founded 1881.
265-66, Upper Circular Road.

Only Public Homoeopathic College with attached Hospital of 62 Beds, aided by the Calcutta Corporation. Surgeon-General D. P. Goil of Bengal in his Inspection Report of 1934 observed "..... I went through all the Wards and was shewn all the arrangements for the care and treatment of patients and the teaching of students. Both the School and the Hospital appear to be well patronised by the suffering public and the students....." Mayo's Children's Ward and the Gynaecological and Obstetrical Wards, opened in 1934 by the Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Government, have greatly facilitated the bedside training of the Students. Non-Matric students are not admitted. Special arrangements for Lady students. For Prospectus and application forms apply to the Superintendent, 56th Session commences from 22nd June, 1936.

S. K. NAG, M.D., Secy.,
G. N. SINHA, M.D., Supdt.

INDIA REVISITED

(Continued from Page 14)

wise and experienced. For many years he liked us: now we have wounded him to his soul. Or is it not "we," but the Time-Spirit that has so wounded him?

Krishnanand The Lion-Tamer

At this fair very little has changed in the last hundred, perhaps thousand years. I meet a man who has undergone an ecstatic trance for 45 days, without moving or swallowing. I am introduced to a lady who claims to be 109: her teeth are good and she is without a grey hair: she tells me that she rarely sleeps more than one hour in the 24 hours. And I come across the handsome Krishnanand with his full-grown lioness. He tames wild creatures by loving them. In his ashram in South Kanara he lives with the beasts of the jungle. This lioness of his roams about freely amongst the crowd. I pat her, and pose her for a photograph, with her playmate, a fox-terrier. The three friends live entirely on bread and milk and fruit: But there is something more in Krishnanand than cleverness with animals. He radiates power and peace. At present he is still on the road to self-realisation (he always alludes to himself in the third person) but one day he will lead souls to him as he now does the lioness.

People come to Krishnanand, take the dust from under his feet, sit before him silently, getting a 'darshan,' as it is called. India has preserved a truth which we have forgotten. Knowledge may pass from man to man without speech. Our desire to have everything explained and analysed leaves us with a lot of labels, but we are no wiser than before. True knowledge lies in the intuition, and Krishnanand is a catalyst of the intuition.

An Indian critic who has read the foregoing says: "You have slipped into the typical patronising attitude of the European visitor. You describe us as dreamy and backward children. You mix up Malaviya and a lion-tamer, and you don't even mention that the Pandit has installed some of the best technical and scientific laboratories in India in Benares Hindu University. If you were writing of England, and met a Bishop on Hampstead Heath on August Bank Holiday, would you dismiss him in a paragraph, and devote the rest of your article to the behaviour of the crowd?" My answer is that I would; that what I have written may be wrong, but that it is at least sincere and fused in the crucible of experience, not second-hand stuff. I have tried to show the mass-mind, not perhaps of 240,000,000 Hindus, but of that large proportion of them who are still uneducated. However, India is a land of glaring contrasts. Next week, in describing Dayalbagh, I shall show how a group of Hindus have built a Garden City, nicely balanced between industry and agriculture, which is in some ways superior to anything yet achieved in Europe or America.

International Activities At Olympiad

Literary And Musical Competitions Galore

DANCING DISPLAYS

The best dancers of the world will give displays of their art during the Olympic Games in a large domed hall specially erected for this purpose on the Reich Sports Field. Here will be seen the winners of the great international contest which will be held in a Berlin theatre from the 15th to the 31st of July, immediately preceding the Games. All nations to be represented at the Games have been invited to send their best dancers, individuals and groups, to compete with their German colleagues for the palm of the terpischorean art.

The contests will be open to the public, and an international jury will decide the winning dancers and dances. Every country may enter three solo dancers, three groups for stage dances, and three groups for other dances. Ballet dances in the theatres, dances on concert stages, historical dances and national dances each possess their own beauty. The jury will take this into consideration, and accordingly will divide the competitions into classes in which the best of each will be sought.

A programme containing the regulations for the dancing competitions, compiled by the organizers of the Olympic Games, has awakened lively interest in all countries concerned, so that a memorable display of world dances may be anticipated in Berlin next August.

Entries and enquiries should be address to the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad, Hardenbergstrasse 43, Charlottenburg 2, Berlin, or to the Deutsche Tanzbuehne, Potsdamer Strasse 27B, Berlin, W.35. Entries must be received by May 1st. All possible concessions in respect of travelling and accommodation will be made to dancers taking part in the competitions.

The language of art and especially that of the dance and its music links together all countries. On this occasion it is set a wonderful task. The youth of the world, glowing with the enthusiasm for beauty will swing together in their dances and send out a winged message of a great ideal throughout the world.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Nine nations sent 32 competitors to take part in the Modern Pentathlon at Stockholm in 1912. The victor was Lilliehook, of Sweden, with 27 points, followed by his countrymen Asbrink, 28 points G. de Laval, 30 points, and Gronhagen, 35 points. Then came Patton, U. S. A., with 41 points. At the Antwerp Games in 1920 twenty-three competitors from eight nations took part in this event. Again Sweden gained the first four places with Dyrssen, 18 points, E. de Laval, 23 points, Runo, 27 points, and Bengt Uggla 46 points. This time the Swedes were followed by Christensen, Denmark, with 47 points. The Paris Games in 1924 brought together twenty-eight representatives of eleven nations, and once more the first three medals went to Swedish officers: Lindman, 18 points, Dryssen, 39 points, and Bertil Uggla, 45 points. Duranthon, France, was placed fourth with 54.4 points, and Avelan, Finland, fifth with 55 points. At the IXth Olympiad at Amsterdam in 1928 the number of competitors had increased to thirty-seven, representing fourteen nations. The winner was Thofelt, Sweden, with 47 points, followed by Lindman, Sweden, 50 points, Kahl, Germany 52 points, Berg, Sweden, 58 points, and Hax Germany, 59 points. Thus Germany succeeded in gaining the bronze medal which previously had always fallen to Sweden. The excellent performance of Hax was also worthy of all commendation.

Only twenty-five competitors from ten nations entered for the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles. For the fifth time the Swedes through Oxenstierna with 32 points and Lindman with 35.5 points brought home both the gold and silver medals, while America, through Mayo with 38.5 points, won the bronze medal. Next came Thofelt, Sweden, 39 points, and Remer, Germany, 47 points.

It is expected that some fifty to sixty competitors, representing twenty to twenty-five nations, will take part in the Modern Pentathlon at the forthcoming Berlin Games. As the training has been more keen than ever, a contest is promised that will assure a severe test not only for the competitors but also for the judges.

GYMNASTIC FILM

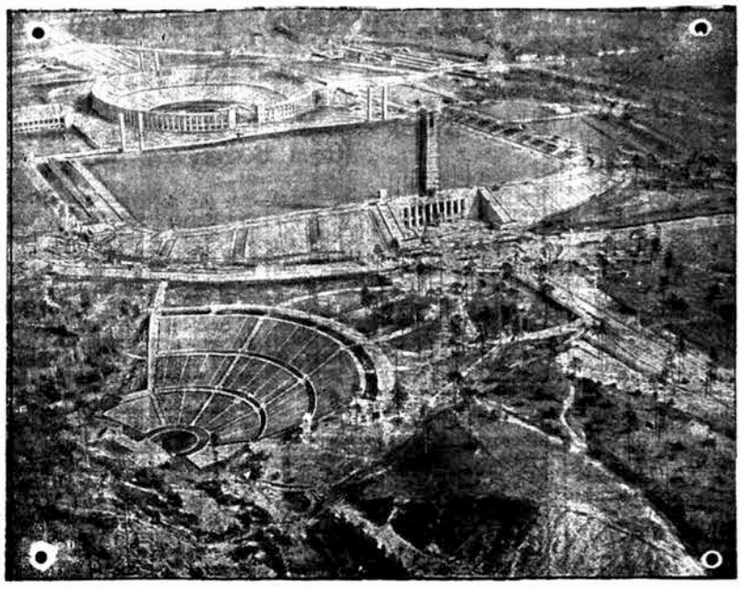
A small film of the compulsory gymnastic exercises for women has been made by Madame Marie Provaznikova, of Prague, in order to eliminate the difficulties in regard to the interpretation of the regulations. A similar film is already available for the exercises for men.

The new film of the women's exercises show the movement on the bars of different height, on the horizontal balancing beam, and in the jump over the side horse. The film is nearly 100 feet long and runs for three minutes. Each nation represented in the women's gymnastic events will receive a free copy on demand Further copies may be obtained at the cost price of 18 marks from the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad, Berlin.

CYCLIST'S RALLY

A rally for cyclists of all nations has been organized by the German Cyclists' Union at the request of the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad. The condition is that men participants must cover at least 75 miles on their way to Berlin, while the distance for ladies has been fixed at 50 miles. Every participant fulfilling this condition will receive an Olympic plaque after arrival at the control office in the Cyclist Stadium, Berlin. Entries should be addressed to the: Deutscher Radfahrer-Verband, Rorotheenstrasse 11, Berlin, N.W.7, the entry fee being one mark.

The ride must be made within the period from the 1st to the 10th August. Every participant will be provided with an identity card free of charge. On this card entries must be made by responsible persons certifying the start of the ride and the completion of every 30 miles. The control office will be open from 3-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. daily from August 1st to 4th, constantly from August 5th to 9th, and until 8-0 a.m. on August 10th.



The Reich Sportsfield, near Berlin, where the Olmypic Games will be held in August.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee, which controls the Olympic Games, is composed of sixty-eight members. Of these forty-five, from 30 countries, have notified their intention to come to Berlin. Their names are:

President: Count de Baillet-Latour, Belgium.

Australia: Mr. James Taylor; Sir Harold Luxton.

Austria: Dr. Theodor Schmidt.

Brazil: H. E. R. de Rio Branco.

Bulgaria: H. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov.

Canada: Sir George McLaren Brown.

China: H. E. Dr. C. T. Wang.

Czechoslovakia: M. Jiri Guth-Jarkowsky.

Egypt: H. E. Mohamed Taher Pasha.

Finland: M. Ernst Krogius.

France: Marquis de Polignac; M. Francois Pietri, Minister of Marine.

Germany: Duke Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg; Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt.

Great Britain: Lord Aberdare; Lord Burghley; Sir Noel Curtis Bennett.

Greece: M. Angelo C. Bolanachi.

Holland: Lt.-Colonel Scharroo de Merel; Baron A Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.

Hungary: Count Geza Andrassy Senator Jules de Muzsa.

India: Mr. G. D. Sondhi.

Italy: Hon. Carlo Montu; Count Bonacossa; Count Paolo Thaon de Revel, Minister of Finance.

Japan: Professor Jigoro Kano; H. E. Dr. Yotaro Sugimoura; Count Michimassa Soyeshima.

Latvia: M. J. Dikmanis.

Monaco: Count Gautier-Vignal.

New Zealand: Dr. A. E. Porritt.

Norway: M. Thomas Fearnley.

Peru: H. E. Alfredo Benavides, Minister in London.

Poland: H. E. M. Ignace Matuschewski, General Dr. Rouppert.

South Africa: Mr. Henry Nourse.

Sweden: Count Clarence de Rosen; M. J. S. Edstrom.

Switzerland: Baron de Bloney.

Turkey: Rechid Saffit Bey.

U. S. A.: Mr. William May Garland; General Charles H. Sherrill.

Secretary: M. A. G. Berdez.

GERMAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to the Olympic Games will have the opportunity to visit a great National Exhibition, "Germany," which will be held in Berlin from July 18th to August 16th next. It will provide a comprehensive picture of the country and its people.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

Prof. C. A. King, Principal of Engineering College, Hindu University, Benares, who passed away recently. He had served the University for 17 years.

"LIGHTNING BUG"

Strangest Car In The World

Dr. Calvin Blackman Bridges, biologist of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, has built the strangest car in the world.

He calls it the "Lightning Bug". The engine is at the back, and the car has done sixty-five miles an hour.

It is a small three-wheeled streamlined car covered with a special type of glass with no sight-obscuring pillars.

Special keys are required to open the doors, for there are no handles.

Dr. Bridges says his car is thief-proof and crash-proof and exhaust gases cannot enter it.

"My whole aim", he says, "was to show what could be done to attain safety, economy and roadability in a small car."

The car was built by Dr. Bridges with a little help in a garage.

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High Honour For Indian Scientist

Prof. Birbal Sahni, Elected Member Of Royal Society

The news that Professor Birbal Sahni has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society will give the greatest satisfaction among his numerous colleagues, friends, and students, writes "Current Science".

Professor Sahni comes of a gifted family belonging to Bhera, Punjab. He is the third son of Mr. Ruchi Ram Sahni, Retired Professor of Chemistry, and the late Shrimati Ishwar Devi (*nee* Anano); the former, a pioneer educationist of

PROF. B. SAHNI

the Punjab, is distinguished for his activities leading to the advancement of scientific prestige in India and the latter was well known for her piety and culture.

The influence of his father during his tender years and later that of Professor A. C. Seward at Cambridge inspired Professor Birbal Sahni's whole subsequent career of scientific research. At the University of Cambridge which he entered in October 1911, he became a Foundation Scholar and later a life-member of Emmanuel College. Both in Cambridge and London, he distinguished himself by his original researches which brought him the doctorate degrees of the two Universities.

In India honours have come to him thick and fast. He is Professor and Head of the Department of Botany in the University of Lucknow, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University; one of the Founders and ex-President of the Indian Botanical Society; ex-President of the Lahore Philosophical Society; President of the section of Botany (1921) and of Geology (1926) of the Indian Science Congress; Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute of Sciences; a former Vice-President and now Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences (U. P.); recipient of the Barclay Medal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for his researches in biological science (1936). He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Palaeobotany Section at the 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge, 1930, and again at the 6th Congress, Amsterdam, 1935.

His published original papers cover a wide range of subjects in botany, but his interest has lain chiefly in the study of extinct plants, which has led him into the domain of geology. His scientific achievements, which deal largely with the flora (present and past) of India and of the Southern Hemisphere, are marked by a broad philosophical outlook and intensive field researches. He is the leader of a small but enthusiastic school of young botanists, whose activities are recorded in the Quinquennial Reports of Research published by the University of Lucknow.

The election into the Royal Society has come to him at a comparatively early age, and *Current Science*, which owes a great deal to Professor Birbal Sahni, confidently hopes that his further scientific work will bring him higher distinctions, and the country, he loves, greater glory.

ENCOURAGING SCIENTISTS

Special Facilities Available In Germany

Germany is seeking to re-establish her pre-war eminence in the realm of science and to enncourage foreigners to study in the country. The Kaise Wilhelm Society in Berlin has established a special residence for foreign scientists in Harnack House, while social clubs for students have been started in Humboldt House. Similar arrangements have also been made in Munich and Breslau. Nearly all the German universities are offering special facilities to foreign doctors in the capacty of "Volunteer assistants". In addition, the Berlin Academy for advanced medical Study offers special four-week courses in advanced medicine. An information bureau for the benefit of visiting physicians has also been made available in the Kaiserin Friedrich House in Berlin.

A WORLD BEATER

The famous Finnish athlete, Paovo Nurmi, claims to have discovered a young runner who in a few years' time will be unbeatable. He is Gunner Hockert, one of the Finnish entrants for the Olympic Games. Nurmi, with the assistance of Wahlstedt and Wilen, two famous athletes of earlier days, is supervising the training of Finland's Olympic team.

NEW COSMIC FORCE IN HEART OF ATOM

Forty Times Greater Than Electricity, Physicists Conceive It To Be Binding Force Of Universe

Discovery of the existence within the hearts of atoms of a hitherto unknown cosmic force 40 times greater than electricity, in fact the very force which holds the universe together and without which it would evaporate into a cloud of hydrogen gas, was reported on May 1st before the American Physical Society by physicists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, writes Mr. W. L. Laurence to the "New York Times".

In discovering the new cosmic force, which had been predicted before on purely theoretical grounds but never proved experimentally until now, the Carnegie scientists played a strange and most difficult game of billiards in which the balls were protons, fundamental units of matter which carry a positive electric charge. A single proton constitutes the heart of an ordinary hydrogen atom.

In this atomic billiard game the Carnegie players, using as their "cue" a 1,200,000-volt "atom-gun", first stripped hydrogen atoms of their electrons, the outer shell of particles charged with negative electricity, leaving the "naked" protons to play with. These protons they bounced, one against another, on the atomic "billiard table", which in this case consisted of a hydrogen-filled chamber.

Protons being positively charged electrical particles, they behave in accordance with Coulomb's law, namely, that similarly charged electrical particles repel each other on the distance between them. This Coulomb law, in fact is so with a definite force depending universal in the world we live in that no exceptions to it have been regarded as even thinkable.

But the universality and inexorableness of the Coulomb law created for scientists an intricate puzzle in their study of the nucleus of the atom. For the hearts of the elements heavier than hydrogen are knows to contain more than one proton, and such protons according to the law of "like repels like", should not be held together within the atoms in the tight embrace in which they are known to exist.

In fact, if the Coulomb law were applicable to the realm of the atom, no atom heavier than hydrogen could exist and all the elements containing more than one proton in their nucleus should fly apart, leaving an attentuated world of nothing but invisible hydrogen gas, which contains only one proton in its nucleus.

For this reason, Werner Heisenberg, father of the famous "uncertainty principle" and Nobel prize winner in physics, theoretically postulates the existence of a force within the atom which is greater than the repelling force between the protons and which is, therefore, responsible for holding the universe together.

More recently, American physicists, including Dr. H. A. Bethe of Cornell University and Drs. Eugene Feenberg and Simon S. Share of the University of Wisconsin, found the strength of this nuclear force, which Dr. Bethe determined to be 40 times the repelling force of similar electric charges for each other.

However, the force remained within the realm of theory until the Carnegie "billiard players" provided the first experimental proof of its existence. To do so they had to make precise measurements of the repellig forces which tend to separate two single proton fragments of hydrogen atoms when they come within an inch of each other.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

"I understand that you and your wife lead a cat and dog life".

"Impossible—cats and dogs do not throw plates".

ASTHMA TRACED TO PITUITARY GLAND

Dr. P. T. Wilson Also Sees Hay Fever As Gland Disorder

The theory that hay fever and asthma are caused by faulty functioning of the pituitary gland was advanced by Dr. Perrin T. Wilson of Cambridge, Mass., speaking at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the New Jersey Osteopathetic Society.

"The behavious of the body in diseases caused by allergy (hypersensitivity to certain foods and pollen) points to the pituitary gland as the apprent seat of the trouble" Dr. Wilson said. "One person is thrown into spasm of hay fever by roses, another by eating fish and still others by inhaling ragweed pollen. Ragweed goldenrod and other plants should be eliminated from the list of primary causes."

WIRELESS "MENACE" TO HEALTH

Two great dangers to health to-day are wireless and electric light, said Dr. Owen Morris, of the King Edward VII. National Memorial Association, speaking at the annual meeting of the Blaenau Festiniog Nursing Association.

Since electric light had been installed in houses he said, night had been turned into day and people kept late hours reading and listening to the wireless. They did not realise that that was detrimental to good health. He stressed the importance of keeping regular hours and going to bed at a reasonable time.

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Amend Abortion Laws

British Women Demand Reform

Reform of the law on abortion was urged at the first conference of the Abortion Law Reform Association at Enowyay Hal last month.

A resolution was passed unanimously declaring:

That this meeting advocates the amendment of the abortion laws so that it shall be legal for abortion to be performed by a medical practitioner, subject only to restrictions imposed by medical and humanitarian considerations.

Discussion was opened by Miss Cicely Hamilton, who said that it was the tendency of civilisation to abolish cruelty, yet we inflicted on a woman who has sinned against the moral code a degree of suffering which we would not dream of inflicting on the worst pickpocket or burglar who assaults us in the street.

90,000 EVERY YEAR.

Prevention of unnecessary suffering was recognised, Miss Hamilton went on, to be consitent with a religious point of view. It was certainly inconsistent with any form of religion that a child should be born as a punishment to its mother.

Dr. Joan Malleson said the figures showed that, on a rough estimate, well over 90,000 criminal abortions were committed last year.

The percentage was probably specially high in the distressed areas.

Dr. Malleson's suggestion that, as a safeguard against the undue spread of the practice of abortion, if it became legal, a fine or fee should be imposed on a sliding scale based on income for every operation, was strongly opposed by several speakers on the ground that the fine would create an unfair stigma and that many women would be unable to pay even a small fee.

Sir Arnold Wilson said he believed the reform of the abortion law would do more than any other single enactment to reduce maternal mortality and to remove what is the greatest danger to our civilisation—the atmosphere of fear which permeates our lives.—"News Chronicle."

DOES MARRIAGE AID MENTAL HEALTH?

Unmarried Contribute Heaviest To Hospitals, Then Divorced And Widowed, Statistics Reveal

Marriage is no barrier to insanity, but it serves as an indicator against the probability of latently developing mental disorders and, when successful, is a sign of good mental health, it was declared at the seventh Spring meeting of the New York branch of the American Psychological Association, held at Frodham University, says the "New York Times."

Men, more than women are the special beneficiaries of matrimony in this respect, it was declared in a paper jointly prepared by Dr. James Page and Dr. Carney Landis of the New York Psychiatric Institute. Their conclusions were based on a study prepared under the auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research in Social Science.

Warning that "marriage is no vaccine against mental disease," the authors of the paper said the evidence indicated that the unmarried and divorced population was "more saturated with psychopathic material than the married population.

"Since marriage is, within limits an objective test of psycho-sexual development, on the one hand, and the prime factor in eugenics, on the other, we have attempted to obtain data bearing on these two problems by analyzing the mental status of 'first admissions' to mental hospitals in New York for the period of 1920 to 1934, in Massachusetts from 1929 to 1931 and in the whole of the United States for the year 1929" they said.

UNATTACHED CHIEF SUFFERERS.

'The heaviest contributors to mental hospitals are the unattached, then the divorced and widowed, in the order named. This however, does not mean that marriage per se is a vaccine against mental disease."

The figures of admission studied showed that for every married man admitted to mental hospitals two widowers were admitted, three single men and 4.5 divorced men. For women the statistics were one married woman to two single women, three divorced women and about 1.4 widowed.

"The low rate of first admission of the married population may be most adequately explained as due to the joint operation of two factors," Dr. Page said. "In the first place, mentally ill individuals who have homes and families are more apt to be taken care of at home than similarly ill individuals who have no homes or families.

"Secondly, the marriage population is a selective group. The intrinsically maladjusted individuals who are unable to make adequate social adjustments do not marry, and the unstable individuals that do are weeded out by divorce.

"As a consequence of this selection the single and more especially the divorced population are more saturated with psychopathic material than the married population and might well be expected to contribute a relatively greater number of mental hospital candidates."

RIGHT DIET FOR GOUT

There was a theory some years ago that gout was an affection of the nervous system coupled with rheumatism

Undoubtedly the gouty person is irritable and nervy, but one rather thinks that the painful affliction from which he suffers is the cause of the bad temper.

Worry or a shock may bring on an attack; sometimes an accident or even a slight operation may be followed by acute gout. There is strong evidence that gout is hereditary, men are more subject to it than women and it usually appears before the age of 50

Food may be an important cause, particularly some items which are known to disagree with the individual, such as veal strawberries, etc. Fermented drinks may also help to cause or aggravate gout.

Suppressed gout often brings about serious symptoms such as pain, vomitting and diarrhoea and great depression, yet there may be no inflammation in the joints.

In true gout the pain is usually in the big toe joint and more commonly in the right than in the left toe. There may be some fever and intense inflammation, which gradually dies down. Headache and neuralgia are freequent and the kidneys are generally affected.

People who show any signs of gout should lead temperate lives. plenty of open-air exercise, a daily bath and occasianal Turkish bath are good, but the body should never be allowed to be chilled, as sudden changes in temperature may bring on an attack.

There have been many differences of opinion as to the right diet; probably a moderate amount of meat and very little starch and sugar is safe; milk and eggs are useful, as also fresh vegetables, good butter and most fruits.

Large amounts of ordinary drinking water should be taken between meals, as this helps to wash out many of the toxins.

The love sick flute player.

DIONNE QUINTS WOULD BE BETTER IF SPANKED

U. S. Psychologist Wishes They Were Taught Meaning Of "No"

If the Dionne quintuplets turn out to be "attractive and likeable when they are 20 years old it will be a marvellous thing, in the opinion of Dr. Gary C. Myers, United States child psychologist.

Head of the parent education department at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Dr. Myers thought the world's most famous babies would miss a great deal if they have to grow up "like hot house plants."

"I wish the quintuplets would quit being specimens," he said. "It doesn't make any difference up to a year, but from now on they'll be conscious they're different.

"It's a pity the five little girls are dressed alike and thatt they aren't spanked. They're old enough to be taught the meaning of 'no.'"

All the same Dr. Myers thought the quints had been the greatest object lesson in child care the world has ever known Dr. Dafoe teaching mothers more than all the specialists and scientists ever could.

"All along the babies' guardians have missed the opportunity to educate Mrs. Dionne," he said. "And it's a pity she wasn't given an elementary knowledge of nursing and made one of the nurses."

RED CROSS REFUSES GAS MASKS TO ABYSSINIANS

Only Doctors Entitled To Ask For Them, Says International Committee!

How the International Red Cross Committee was appealed to by Abyssinia for gas masks and replied that the only masks it felt entitled to ask Red Cross societies to supply were masks exclusively intended for the use of doctors or patients in their care, is revealed in a document issued at Geneva.

The document (says the Geneva correspondent of the "News Chronicle") is a circular letter from the International Red Cross Committee to the central committees of the national societies, a copy of which has been sent to the League.

Commenting on the appeal, which was received from the Ethiopian Red Cross on March 23 the circular says:

"A general appeal for gas masks on behalf of one of the parties without specifying for what purpose these masks were to be used would have caused the International Red Cross Committee to go outside its proper role.

POISON GAS REPORTS

"As the Geneva convention at present stands the only gas masks which the International Committee would be entitled to ask national socities to supply to a sister society are masks intended exclusively for the use of medical personnel or for patients under the care of such personnel."

The same letter reveals that the International Committee was informed at the end of 1935 of a specific case in which Italy was alleged to have made use of poisonous and similar gases.

It received successive reports and on April 12 sent a letter to the Italian Red Cross which has remained unanswered.

On the Italian side the provisional conditions under which an inquiry might be opened, says the circular letter, have been stated but no plenipotentiary has been appointed by the Abyssinian Government, and it is suggested in the covering letter to the League that the possibility of an inquiry now seems to be essentially modified.

DOCUMENTS MAY BE PUBLISHED.

Such an inquiry would, it is pointed out, occasion expenses which the Committee cannot undertake to defray.

A hint is given, however, of the publication of documents in the Committee's possession.

If an inquiry does not take place the Committee reserves the right to make use of few documents it already has.

A similar communication to the covering letter is stated to have been sent to "His Excellency M. Suvich," the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who apparently is regarded by the Committee as the only person now concerned.

Heretic Visits Hungarian Art Exhibition

already seen is at best academic, and not very original but in his invention of the new medium of wax-water colour. His pictures in the new medium have a certain softness of tone and colour, but his oils are rather poor on the whole. There is no doubt that he is a master in his own way, but his academism takes away all his freshness and charm, and he remains only academic.

OUTSTANDING AND ORIGINAL

Among the others who are well represented are J. L. Aldor, R. Negely, A. Naray and A. Romek. Out of these, Naray is the most original and deserves special mention. Romek's still life studies are very good, glittering and palpitating, especially his Blue and White China and Glass and Water. The others also have their brightness and charm, especially, after the Ball, with its golden shoes, the bottle of wine and other paraphernelia of our modern jazz-crazy, fashionable upper-class life. But Naray is the exhibitor who holds our attention by his original and individual technique. A self-taught artist of Hungary, strongly mystical, lover of music, he lives in seclusion and retirement, far from the madding crowd, away from the struggles of humanity Therefore, his paintings are highly subjective and religious. Out of the eight pictures which he exhibits two, adoration of the Magi and Lord Is It I, are biblical, the rest are mystical in tone and attitude. But he is ill at ease in life, and unable to accept current valuations is urged to mock and to flout. That is why he gives new interpretations to the biblical stories and even his Christianity is not that commonly accepted. It is strongly tainted with mysticism. But his pictures lack something, and he fails to give us real aesthetic pleasure. His technique is certainly very striking and original. He tries to create in us a sensation by a chaotic medley of patches and lines all away. Thus he attempts

(Continued from page 10)

to free himself from tradition and tries to become dynamic, but the technique attracts all the attention, and the emotion is not roused. Only the eye receives the Sensation, but it is not communicated to the brain. The emotion gets entangled in a chaos of small feathery touches of the brush, and the subject does not come to life. He does succeed in symbolising the meditative and spiritual aspects of life to a great extent, and his grey and dull blue colours emphasing the ascetic elements are effective, but his pictures leave us cold. He is more successful when he is sparing of these chaotic dabs of oil, as in Lord Is It I, which is by far his best painting, rising almost to greatness. He is, on the whole, a very significant artist, and no one can pass without being struck by him.

Out of the fifty three exhibitors there are only a few, not more than a dozen, to be liberal, who are of any outstanding merit. And out of about one hundred and forty exhibits it is a very meagre number which come near to greatness. The work of a few more artists deserves particular mention; and it is among the work of these that the best pictures of the Exhibition are to be seen. First of all is K. Hoffman whose two pictures of flowers, Flowers and Red Roses, are very effective. Bold, modernist, striking, the paintings shine out in relief in the midst of their companions of unequal merit. T. Polya's two paintings, Hungarian Village Fair in Winter and Skating, are probably the most alive of all. Dull white snow covering the mountains supplies the background; and the skaters dance and chase one another in a merry dance. In the other, a big sledge driven by two horses fills the street, in small patches and groups sit the vendors and all around are scattered the customers, talking or buying or just looking on. These pictures with a strong contrast of dull white snow and the lively human beings, rise almost to a dynamic stature. There is one dull spot in the village scene, the horses, which look almost dead. Nonetheless these two pictures are very impressive, and in a medley of gaudy canvases they impress one with their dull, rugged beauty which one can hardly forget.

The work of P. Udvary interested me. Unfortunately he exhibits only two pictures. After Church and To Morning Mass. Both display a rare charm and freshness; and he catches beautifully the brightness and beauty of morning, an effect which he has achieved by the white clothes of the subjects with blue and streaks of red for relief. They remain fresh in the memory like the glory of some bright spring morning.

A. Jancsek, who too, unfortunately, exhibits only two pictures, is a young artist of great promise. But out of the two one is just mediocre, but the other, The Red Cap, is a picture of great and outstanding merit, missing greatness by a few inches. But it is one of the few most striking paintings of the Exhibition, and the artist may achieve greatness one day. L. Mark's Study with the figure of the girl cutting diagonally across the canvas is a masterpiece in grey which haunts you long after. But his other picture, In The Boudoir, is of unequal merit.

A. Peczely has something striking about him. Especially his effects of light on cloth and walls are very successful. Out of the five paintings which he exhibits three have cloth as their centre of attraction; and his Village Notary is a very alive and realistic picture. Even My Mother is not without its charm.

It is a pity that J. Wagner has only one picture, Procession, and I should have liked to see more of his work. But it is the best end-piece for my long ramble into the world of contemporary mid-European art. It is a procession of workers, men and women, marching on the road with flags in their hands. In front stretches the green hilly ground with the roofs of the hamlet visible on the right, and far behind is the deep blue sky, symbolical of unrest. On the dim yellow road the procession marches on, and the flags in their hands, one yellow the other red, are the emblems of their consciousness. The picture probably is not great, but impressive it certainly is, one which in grains itself on the memory, which no one can forget. It is the mid-European artists' only attempt at depicting struggling humanity, and as such it is welcome, even in far away but struggling India.

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[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Little Kamalu is "the darling of a pigmy size." She was trying to lift up a bag—not an empty bag, mind you. It was full of her clothes. She wanted her brother to take out the clothes for her, but he asked her to take away the bag and choose any she liked.

At this she suggested that it would not be possible for her to lift it up. On the other hand she did not want to show that she was weak. So she lifted up the bag with all her strength, and shouted: "So, what a brave girl I am!"

But I wanted to play fun with her. I told her that it was not she who had lifted the bag, it was the bag rather that had lifted her. And she began to resent. She left both her hands off the handle, and questioned: "where has the bag lifted me?"

And I replied to her at once: "Neither have you lifted the bag, you can see!" Again she put her hands on the handle and lifted the bag. And immediately I told her once more: "Here you are, the bag has lifted you"—Well, she did not like to argue further. She was sure she had lifted the bag and the bag had not lifted her....So lifting it up she carried it away.

Such is Kamalu, "the darling of a pigmy size." When she speaks, you have simply to hear it, and you like her the more for it. She has come here from Sind to stay for some time—and I do hope she likes the rain, she has not seen enough of them in her native province though!

* * * *

VISITORS FROM SIND

We have received during this week a couple of guests from Sind —Miss Hoor S. Daryani, an ex-President of the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Branch and her sister Miss Baig S. Daryani who is another good worker of the Children's Association. They have come from Hyderabad, where as you all know the Third Children's Gathering is to be held during the ensuing Divali.

They assure us that the work at their place is going on very well and that very nice arrangements will be made for the Gathering. They expect and so do we that children will go there in great numbers. I do trust children will take full advantage of this opportunity. Speak to your parents and guardians right now, and if there are any difficulties kindly let us know.

In their honour a bigger function of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari branch of the All-India Children's Association will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, at our usual time of meeting—i.e., from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. Our members residing in the other suburbs outside Khar are also cordially invited to come and join in this function.

There will be a programme of songs, recitations, stories, dances, games, etc., etc.—so have Syt. M.J. Parmar and Shrimati Hirabehn Joshi, the new Joint Secretaries, informed me. And at the end there will be light refreshments also. Thus we shall begin anew our work of the Children's Association at Khar. My dear sisters and brothers, please do attend all, everybody!

* * * *

PUSHPA BHUVAN

Among the various activities carried on under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association in Sind, there is Pushpa Bhuvan, a school for infants at Karachi. It was started by our President, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani on 8th June 1934. So it completes two years this week. And on this occasion, we extend our hearty Birthday Greetings to the institution, wishing it a long life of useful career!

In the beginning there were only classes for small children who were given training on Montessori and Kindergarten methods as modified to the suitability of Indian children. Now some more classes for primary students have also been opened. The pupils, according to the motto of our Association, get "education through entertainment."

Since its start, the Pushpa Bhuvan has been having different workers and teachers to conduct the school. But Shrimati Parvati Gidvani has been continuing with the same zeal and enthusiasm as ever. And inspired by her love and untiring labour, all her co-workers have been able to maintain an atmosphere which is the most desirable for an institution of this kind.

Special mention may be made also of Miss Naniki Shahani who joined the Bhuvan at the very start, Miss Bhagi Mirchandani the Art Teacher, a blind music teacher and Messrs. Ram Motwani and Gajra. They and some others whose names perhaps we do not know have indeed helped the institution a great deal. Elsewhere on these pages we have published some of the snapshots they have so kindly sent us.

* * * *

The Lock of Hair.

Anila:—Good Morning, sist. Madhuri! How are you?

Madhuri:—Good Morning, sist. Anila. I feel quite well in my new dress; but what about you? Why are you still so sad?

Anila:—Yes, the dress is alright, but, what about the hair? The question of hair is also another problem. The ribbon has to be tied again and again. The lock of hair flies here and there and some students make mischief with it.

Madhuri:—I think you are right; but, here comes Sist. Usha. We shall talk with her and find out some remedy.

Anila-Madhuri:—Good morning Sist. Usha! Come on. We have yet another problem to solve.

Usha:—Good Morning, Sisters! What is it? Please tell me at once.

Madhuri:—Anila says, "the dress is alright; but what about the hair?"

Usha:—Oh, Don't you be sad, Anila. Just see the little children's hair. Have you noticed that some parents have their children's hair bobbed?

Anila:—Oh yes! But, who is going to allow you to do so?

Usha:—Who allowed you to change the dress?

Madhuri:—Yes, that is right; but if some parents take religious objection, then?

Usha:—Then, take to the old type of arranging the hair. Why do you want long tails? Why do you give cause for mischief?

Anila:—Usha is quite right. My mother once told me that they used to arrange their hair in several artistic ways.

Madhuri:—Yes. I have seen that. It would also be a good remedy.

Usha:—Then we decide to hold another meeting and pass a resolution to the effect that if parents do not allow bobbed hair, we should resort to the old type of arranging the hair.

Anila-Madhuri:—Yes. We do, we do

* * * *

JOY

(By: WAYFARER)

Once upon a time there lived a boy who went about scattering the sunshine of smiles. If the day was dark with clouds he whistled: if any one's face was wan with sadness he sang; and when things went wrong in the class-room or at home he would still keep up his cheerfulness.

"What a good-for-nothing fellow," said some of the white-haired wiseacres of the village. "He neither studies his books nor serves his parents. He seems to believe that life is one long succession of smiles."

At last the child died. When his soul appeared before God, he was asked, "What did you do while you were on earth? Did you feed

KHAR CHILDREN'S MEETING.

Lest the children forget, this is to remind them that they must come to the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road Khar on Sunday, the 14th instant.

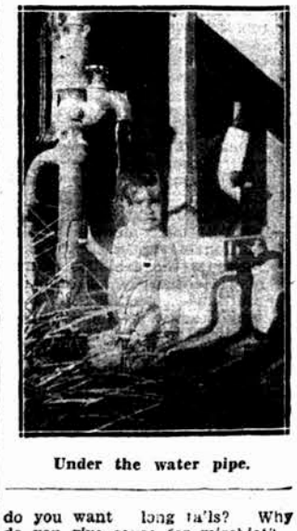
Miss Hoor S. Daryani, ex-President of the Karachi Branch and her sister Miss Baig S. Daryani another good worker would like to meet the children.

A very good programme of songs, recitations, stories and games has been arranged. Light refreshments will be served at the end.

Once more, note please: The meeting starts at 7 a.m. and continues upto 9 a.m. If you can do or show something, come prepared with it.

M. J. PARMAR,
Hon. Secretary.

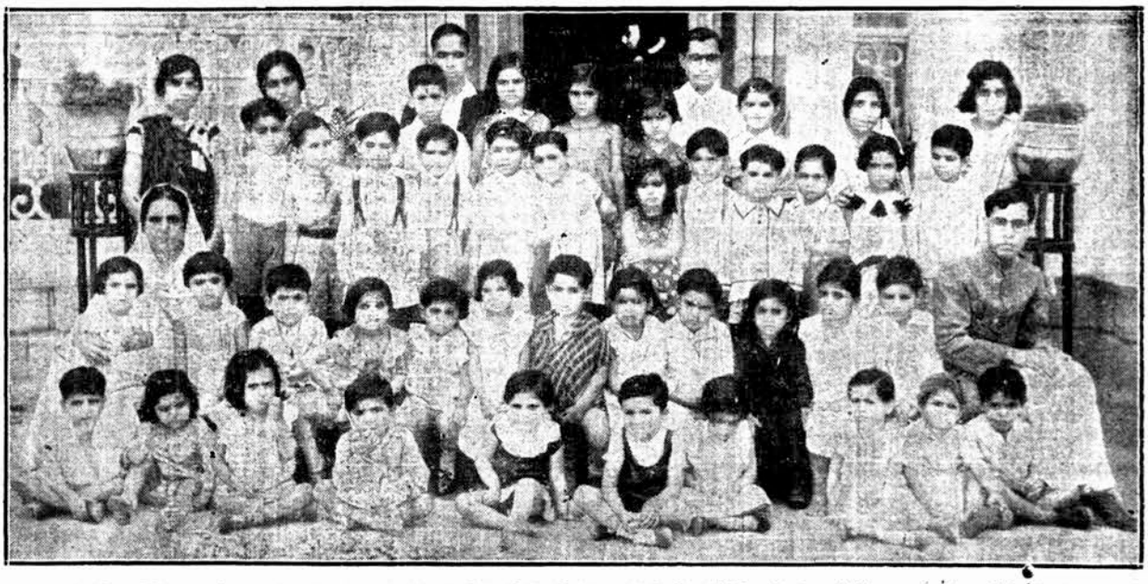
Bro. Rangashaiji Ramaswamy is an enthusiastic member of the Khar Children's Association. Evidently, as the photograph shows, he aims to be a good musician.



Under the water pipe.

PUSHPA BHAVAN, KARACHI

Children at Work.



Pushpa Bhavan is an institution run by Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association at Karachi. It is a school where education is imparted through entertainment on the Montessori and Kindergarten methods as modified to suit Indian children. Photo shows the staff and students of the school.

the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, or visit the sick?"

"No, Your Divine Majesty", replied the boy.

"Then what did you do all the while you were there?" further inquired the King of Kings.

"I used to simply smile everywhere and always," answered the little one.

"That is good work, indeed," He remarked, "You will have a place in heaven."

To-day when the world is in the grip of dark depression it behoves us to go about in life like the boy, and spread joy wherever we go. But before we can do that, we have to imbue ourselves with the faith which the boy had,—of course, unconsciously,—in the truth of the ages that in the heart of the universe there is gladness, abounding and abiding.

"A glow in the crimson clever,
A laugh in the bubbling spring,
A flower-decked sod is a gift from God.
"There is joy in everything."

But faith without work is of no avail. So once our soul is steeped in the faith of the inherent joy of all creation, it will be our foremost duty to be first happy ourselves.

How to achieve this object? There is only one way. As Zarathustra said, "Happiness comes to those by whom happiness is given to others." This means that we have to cultivate self-control so far as our sufferings are concerned, and with others we are to share only our joys. That is why the true lovers of God are invariably serene and supremely happy. Even when the cup of hemlock is set to their lips they are in the exalted mood of exultation.

The sharing of one's joys with others makes one more and more selfless. The competitive and quarrelsome "I" gives place gradually to the co-operative and concordant "We". God speaks of Himself always in the plural for the simple reason that He is at-one with all. Hence, the advice of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, "Train yourself to at-one through every joy that is yours the longing for joy of all humanity."— Young Builder"

* * * *

PLAY THESE GAMES

Here is a game for six or more players. The players sit round a table and each player is given fifteen counters. The leader in the game makes a number of small squares on a sheet of paper.

These squares should be divided by small spaces, each square representing a letter of a word secretly chosen by the leader. In turn, each player calls a letter of the alphabet.

If the letter is contained in the secret word, the leader must write it in the correct square. If not, the player naming the letter must forfeit one of his counters.

After two or more letters have been found, any player is allowed to guess the whole word. If he fails, he must forfeit all his counters.

The player who first guesses the word, becomes leader, and the player who becomes leader for the third time, wins the game.

* * * *

Three-Legged Score

This game is arranged for an even number of players. Players divide into pairs and have two ankles bound together with handkerchiefs. One pair must be blindfolded and they stumble about trying to touch the other players.

If they succeed the two pairs change places and the second game proceeds in exactly the same way. After each game a score is made, and each player keeping "his feet" scores a point.

Any player stumbling and touching the ground loses the point and, of course, the player with the highest score wins the game.

* * * *

India! Your mysticism seems to be,
A subtle power
The dormant passions to awake,
In life's unexplicable Fate.
—Sent by Bro. Khemo K. Mahtani.

* * * *

PRIZE WINNERS.

Prizes in the Flower Vase Colouring Competition have been awarded to the following:—

(1) Sis. Hira Sawant, Thana;

(2) Sis. Madhu D. Upadhyaya, Fort, Bombay;

(3) Bro. Vasant S. Nerurkar, Dadar;

(4) Bro. U. H. Rajwadkar, Lower Colaba.

A new competition will be given in the next issue. Children-readers, please be on the look-out.

ENROLLED IN THE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS: 2751 Bro. Jitendra Mahasukhrai, Khar; 2761 Sis. Tarulatta M. Khandwalla, Santa Cruz; 2762 Bro. Suresh Trivedi, Santa Cruz; 2763 Sis. Kamalini M. Khandwalla, Santa Cruz.

COMPANIONS: 266 Bro. Manubhai Keshavlal Shah, Khar; 267 Bro. Vasant Vishnu Beheray, Dadar; 268 Bro. P. Veerashalangam, Secunderabad; 269 Bro. D. H. Merchant, Bhawnagar; 278 Bro. Edward Solomon Daney, Umerkhadi. 280 Bro Harsukhray G. Athu, Cutch-Mandvi.

ASSOCIATES: 272 Bro. Keshav K. Thombre, Baroda; 275 Bro. Dahyalal D. Brhambhatt, Vijapur;

Interested in Pictures.

Shrimati Shantila Desai, Santa Cruz.

These are the names of those persons only who have joined the Children's Association at Bombay through either the Children's Own Corner of the Sunday "Chronicle" or "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper. If there have been any omissions in these we shall be glad to know them immediately.

Children under 12 years can become Members of the Children's Association. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can join as Companions. Elderly persons of 16 and above, willing to be helpful to this great Brotherhood also can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the enrolment form and full particulars, intimating to us of your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Here are the children of the Pushpa Bhavan distributing refreshments amongst themselves and their guests at the time of their annual celebrations.

NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR

are members of the Chamber of Princes.

What distinguishes Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur from a host of other members of his order in Hyderabad is the fact that he attends personally to the minutest details of the administration of his Jagirs and has undertaken extensive tours of almost all the villages. Where conveyance facilities are not available, he is known to have walked into the interior for several miles at a stretch. He talks to the ryots, goes into their huts and hears their complaints in person. This aspect of his administration has endeared the Nawab to his people, who were never better off.

Would Make An Ideal

The Nawab Sahib maintains a small but up-to-date library and, what is more, uses it. It can be said, without prejudice to other members of the aristocratic order, that Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur is one of those few noblemen in Hyderabad State who can hold their own in any of the cultured and enlightened societies of the civilised world. As an administrator, he would be an ornament to the Treasury Benches of any of the provincial Governments in India. His range of general knowledge, grasp of public problems and debating powers are, indeed, of a high order. The experience gained by the Nawab Sahib as Assistant Secretary in the Home Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, as Joint Registrar of the High Court and as Inspector-General of the Registration Department has stood him in good stead and given him a deep insight into the detailed working of administration.

In fact, it has already begun to be generally believed that if the question of filling any possible vacancy in the State Executive Council arises, the Nawab's name will loom large in the minds of His Exalted Highness and his advisers.

The relations of this house with the Residency have always remained cordial. The Nawab's

(Continued from page 7)

father and uncle were among those chosen aristocrats in the State who were presented with a Guard of Honour, whenever they happened to pay formal visit to the Resident.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur's estate is an exempted Jagir i.e. free from all those rules and restrictions to which the petty Jagirdars are subject. He can keep arms without license, is on the list of persons who alone are invited to attend exclusive functions (both State and viceregal) and on all such occasions, he is privileged to a seat on the main table.

The Nawab's utmost devotion and loyalty to the Nizam has made him a "persona grata" with His Exalted Highness, who, it must be acknowledged, is a very shrewd and discriminating judge of persons. He has travelled widely in India and wherever he goes, he tries to make his visit as educative for himself as possible.

He has lately ordered a compilation of the administration report of his Jagirs. This is a very welcome and, indeed, a pioneer effort on the part of any nobleman or Jagirdar in the Nizam's Dominions and bespeaks of a genuine attempt on his part to follow, as closely as possible, the glorious example set by his Royal Master in matters relating to the prosperity and progress of the people entrusted to his care.

His Tolerance And Liberalism

No account of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur would be complete without some passing reference to his views and the school of thought he belongs to. The first tenet of the Nawab's life is that religious belief is a man's personal affair, a link between him and his Creator, and as such should not interfere with the social, civic or political aspect of his life.

As regards Governments and administrations, his views are that the best test of good Government or administration is that it should be the most conducive to people's weal and welfare. He is not a stickler after forms.

On the wider Indian question, he belongs to the liberal school of thought—a believer in the benefits of British connection and an admirer of sober and constructive Indian nationalism. He thinks that Federation is the proper solution of the Indian problem, provided it leaves the political integrity and economic structure of the Indian States in tact.

The question of Paramountcy which is looming so large in Princely discussions of late, can be settled easily and amicably, he says, if the British Government choose to repose a little more confidence in the Rulers of Treaty States at least, and look upon the latter as genuine and faithful allies of the British Government.

Regard For Things Ancient

Among the noteworthy features of his Jagirs, may be mentioned the historic fort of Ramgir, situated in Kamanpur in the Karimnagar District. It is a huge fort built on an entire hillock and is a remnant of the Andhra Kingdoms of yore. The Nawab is taking all possible steps to preserve this ancient monument.

Deoni, one of the four Taluks of the estate, is a big market for the sale and purchase of bullocks. People from other parts of the Nizam's State and British India throng to the Taluka, in search of a good pair. The Shameerpet lake, on which is situated a decent bungalow (about 7 miles from the Bolarum cantonment where the British Resident stays) is a popular resort for excursionists who are fond of fishing.

Diamond Mines

Purtyal, the headquarters of the Kanat Taluka, possesses diamond mines of rare excellence. Few people would believe it that the world famous Koh-i-Noor diamond which to-day adorns the Crown of an Empire over which the sun never sets, originally came from Purtyal in Nawab Kamal Yar Jung's estate. A reference to this fact is also to be found in "Murray's Handbook for travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon," (page 518) under the head "Golconda."

It is barely three years that the Nawab has taken full control of his estate and it is widely believed that the estate has a good future before it under the Nawab's enlightened and paternal administration.

Mr. Dwarka P. Barsaiyan, who took his B.Sc. degree from London University last year, is returning to India after taking practical training in his subject. He is one of the very few Indians to specialise in Public Administration, with particular reference to the systems of local self-government and social services in European and American countries at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

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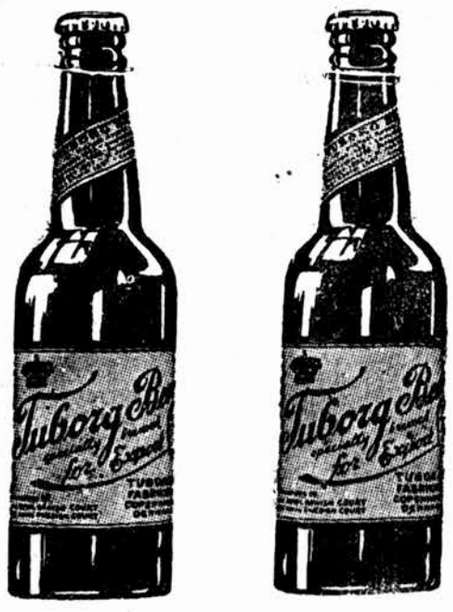

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Value Of American Friendship To India

cago and other metropolitan cities in America. How the car-thieves steel locked-up cars from garages by terrorising the attendants. How the safe-crackers blow the safes of the commercial houses. How the hold-up man flourishes his gun and robs petty store-keepers of their cash. How their Karpises, Dillingers, Parkers Diamonds and others ruthlessly murder men, women and even little children in their quest for money, wine and women. How the Americans work for money for money is their God and how they die for money. How their women are gold-diggers and marry now a native millionaire and again some European princes or counts. How they have no morals and change husbands as they change coats and how they indulge in promiscuous sex relations. How their women wear short-skirts, bobbed hair, use lip-sticks, and how they smoke, drink, dance, and flirt with married men. How they have long delayed marriages and divorces. How they like good clothes, theatres, parties and "good-times". How they have in public places their "necking" parties in parked sedans. All these and many more accusations with little or no truth in them are twisted often and exaggerated out of proportion.

They further misrepresent America as having the worst type of baby kidnappers and woman abductors but never say anything about America of John Dewey or Jane Adams. They write more about how the Americans have commercialised their schools and prostituted their education and how they have bogus universities giving diplomas for 50 dollars. And how the people of America have a dying passion for boisterous merriment, for beer, wine, whisky and cocktails. How their movies are indecent, corrupt and full of sexology and jazzology. How they worship so often the cheap, indecent, clowns, imitators, exhibitors, and promoters of vice and immo-

(Continued from page 4)

rality. How they have mannerless, hypocritic "high-brows". How their newspapers are bent upon making profit and more profit and play up "ballyhoo", "hooey" and sensational stuffs and how they are not worth reading.

The accusers don't stop at this but go further and indiscriminately assail all America by writing about how they are not a homogeneous people and how they lack racial unity and how they have their little Italy, little France, little Greece and their Jew town. How their Klu Klux Klaners and lynchers terrorize the coloured men and women and how they have racial antipathy toward the Jews, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. How their men lack the back-bone of a strong "he-man" dominating and assertive. How they tie shoe laces of their women in the streets how they hold coats for her at home, how they run vacuum cleaners, wash machines, sundry errand and baby carriage. The truth is American "gents" are too chivalrous, love their women and give them every liberty. Nevertheless such accusations are the works of a demon. Nothing but sin can do this. It is an arch villainy to assail all the people of America.

American Friendliness To Other Nations

I have gained my education in America and my attitude toward her is one of reverence. I must admit that an American is a sincere and friendly man. He is not suspicious of strangers. He appreciates the culture and civilisation and admires the representatives of other nations. An American has a desire and is willing to share his blessings especially with the unfortunate. In no other country in the world will you find so many institutions to help the needy than in America. The average man or woman in America is more concerned about other people in difficulties or involved in misfortune than any other man or woman in any other part of the world. As an example I mention the Japanese earthquake of 1923. Americans alone remitted to Japan millions of dollars to help relieve the misfortune. Their contribution was many times more than that of all the other countries put together. In fact, I rather doubt if there was any other country that took so much of keen interest in Japanese catastrophe than America. Again, during many famines and floods in China, Americans voluntarily shipped large quantities of food and clothing and medicine to help relieve the suffering in China. The Americans are a people who believe in "treating others as they would like to be treated".

The Americans are a people who take great delight "in giving a fellow 'a break'". For instance, our brilliant Indians such as late Dr. Appaji Bisay of New York; Dr. Sanker Rao Gokhale of General Electric Co., Schenectedy, Mr. Profulla Mukerjee of Carnegie Steel Corporation, Philadelphia; Professor Kitish Biswas of Massachusett's Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Boston; Mr. Govind Behari Lal of Hearst International News Service, New York; Professor S.L. Zoshi of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; Dr. R.B. Kokatnur of Chemical Manufacturers Association, New York; Dr. R. V. Gogate of Law College of New Jersey; Dr. Ananda Coomaraswami of Boston Museum, Boston; Mr. S. P. Pandit of the Los Angeles law college, Los Angeles; Mr. Ram Lal Bajpai of Noyce Bros., chemical manufacturers of New York; Mr. Behram Sorabji Saklatwalla of Pittsburg Steel Corporation, Pittsburg, brother of Sir Sorabji Dorabji Saklatwalla, Director, Bombay, Tata Sons, Ltd. Dr. S. K. Rakhit of Wisconsin University, Madison; and many others have contributed many original, lasting, valuable achievements in various scientific and technical fields of work. This is due to better opportunities afforded to them in America than even in India—their motherland.

What India May Do

It will be a big step in the right direction to promote better understanding if we exchange professors, scholars, religious teachers and students. To invite members of American Chamber of Commerce on a pleasure trip to India. To invite statesmen of good repute to present America to Indians. To develop trade relations independent of any foreign control. To translate books on America in vernacular and put it within the reach of the poor students or worker.

When Indians visit America, representatives of different organisations meet them at the railway station. Newspaper reporters interview the visitor, and he is shown around to see interesting spots in the city. Thus he is given an opportunity quickly to understand American life, habits and customs and enjoy American hospitality.

It is sad, on the contrary, to say that India lacks any such organisation which will go to meet people of prominence who come to visit India. These people should be entertained in the Indian homes and shown the real Indian life so that when they go back they will be an influence among their countrymen and true friends for India. Since India at present lacks such an organisation, the American visitor naturally sits around the Taj Mahal hotel. In the evening he dashes off with the English to Crawford market or Bhendi Bazar. He then goes to English clube Where he smokes English, drinks English, dances English and goes back to America half-English.

Because of the great admiration for India's past civilisation, there is a great scope for the Indian National Congress to strengthen the friendship with America by founding India-America societies both here and America. To distribute free literature written on India's struggle for freedom, and to encourage students to avail themselves of all the opportunities in the university life to put the case for India before the American public. To arrange teas, dinners and socials where all the attendants be dressed in Khaddar and lend India atmosphere to the whole setting. The Congress should donate to American University libraries a small shelf of books on India's past glory and her present plight.

A suitable India map should be furnished so it could be placed in a central location where as many as possible may see it. Coloured ribbons or strings could point the location where things are happening with a brief explanatory footnote. Every week the board should be changed so the students would form the habit of reading it. Posters cleverly designed should be arranged with astounding facts about India so to inspire further study. To send authorised Congress representatives who should travel, deliver lectures to create world interest in India. To collect funds to help in the cause of India and to strengthen the friendly relation with America. To send occasionally not pussy-foot moderate politicians, who go to England after making over with hurray for Mr. so and so, return home with

The Aga Khan's Derby Smile
(Sketch by Mick Dawson).

press notices, but men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, bold and outspoken leader and idol of our younger generation to expound the cause of India before the American public.

Americans with that inate nature of humanitarianism, with their sympathies and generous heart have endeavoured to understand the best in India art and culture, and that, too, against so much of anti-Indian propaganda. And the Indian National Congress with a direct, purposeful and planned programme approach Americans and dispel once and for ever the prejudices that they may yet have against Indians and show and present India in the true light of her culture and civilisation.

In the next article I shall take up the discussion of "India, Through Americanized Eyes".

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HABIBULLAH SAHEB
PALI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

News From Far & Near

"Willy, do you think smoking entails any physical harm?"

NINE DAYS IN MASKS.

Twelve sailors of the Soviet Baltic fleet have worn gas masks continuously for nine days as an endurance test. They opened them only for meals.

WORLD'S BIGGEST EGG?

A hen in Sarajevo, Jugoslavia, has laid an egg which is claimed to be one of the biggest ever achieved by this species of bird. It weighed 4½ ounces.

PICTURE GALLERY ON A STAMP

Mr. Alfred Johnson, young R.A.F. Aircraftsman, has painted seventy-two different views on the size of an ordinary postage stamp.

"DON'T WORRY—SMILE"

Mr. Fred Brown, of New Swannington, Leicestershire, who was ninety yesterday is nearly blind and has been in bed for seven years through a stroke. On the wall in his cottage is a card bearing the words, "Don't worry—smile."

HIGHWAY FROM MOSCOW TO PACIFIC

It is announced in Moscow that work has been begun on a great new road, to be called the Stalin Highway, which is to run from Moscow to the Pacific. At present some 450 miles of this road, from Vladivostok (on the Japan sea coast) to Khabarovsk (in Siberia) have been completed. A 250-mile branch road from Khabarovsk to Komsomolsk, on the Amur River, has also been made.

All highway and road construction in Soviet Russia is in charge of the Commissariat of Home Affairs—formerly the O. G. P. U.

LORD READING AND AVORY

A Curious Biographical Parallel

Reviewing Mr. Stanley Jackson's biography of Lord Reading, just published by Messrs. Cassell, Mr. A. G. Macdonell points out a very curious parallel between the words and phrases used by the author in describing the characteristics of Lord Reading and the words and phrases used by the same author in application to the late Justice Avory, whose biography from Mr. Jackson's own pen was published by Messrs. Gollancz last year. Mr. Macdonell says that "page after page has been lifted bodily" from one biography to the other, until we come to the "last straw", given below:—

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.

Mr. Justice Avory was completely at home in this case.

His (Avory's) acquaintance with the mass of case law was extensive, and on more than one occasion Counsel stood corrected.

His Lordship's (Avory's) wonderful memory was only matched by his skill in technical construction.

RUFUS ISAACS.

Lord Reading was completely at home in this case.

His (Lord Reading's) acquaintance with the mass of case law was extensive, and on more than one occasion Counsel stood corrected.

His Lordship's (Reading's) wonderful memory was, indeed, only matched by his skill in technical construction.

Mr. Jagdish Ram Khosla of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, now transferred to Deolali, is well-known in sporting circles. He was the manager of the Kripa Ram Hockey Club which toured Bombay and Gujerat-Kathiawad States during December 1934 and January 1935.

A LESSON IN SPELLING

The following unique lesson in spelling is contributed by a writer to a recent issue of "John O'London's Weekly":—

We'll begin with box; the plural is boxes,
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes.
One fowl is a goose, but two are called geese,
Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.
You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice,
But the plural of house is houses, not hice.
The cow in the plural may be called cows, or kine;
But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine;
And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.
If I speak of a foot and show me two feet,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth and a whole set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
If the singular's this, and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss ever be written keese?
Then one may be that, and the two would be these,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hese,
And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.
We speak of a brother and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren,
Then the masculine pronouns are he, his, and him,
But imagine the feminine, she shis, and shim.
So that English, I think you all will agree,
Is the funniest language you ever did see.

STATUE OF CHRIST FOR ADDIS ABABA

To Symbolise Dawn Of "New Christian Era" For Abyssinia

A proposal to erect a large statue of Christ in the centre of Addis Ababa to "symbolise the beginning of a new Christian era for Abyssinia" has been presented to the Italian Government by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Blasphemy Society, of which King Victor Emmanuel is honorary president.

A traveller who recently arrived at Jibuti reports that a batch of chained Abyssinian prisoners awaiting execution at Addis Ababa were mown down by Italian machine-guns when they tried to escape.

BODY THAT CRASHED FROM A SKYSCRAPER

But It Wasn't A Tragedy After All

People were waiting outside Melbourne's latest skyscraper to catch their trams and 'buses home, after the day's work. Suddenly there was a splinter of glass, six storeys above. A woman looked up and screamed. Two others fainted, as a body came hurtling down and crashed sickeningly on the pavement. Taxis and trams stopped with brakes screeching. A crowd led by policeman rushed to the spot. There was a sigh of relief, and somebody laughed. The body was quite dead. It was a dressmaker's dummy clad in the latest imported model, which had been knocked over and through the window by an assistant in a well known dress shop in the building.

"Does Mr. Meyer the composer live here?"
"No, an octave higher."

SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS

A "two-headed" snake has arrived at the London Zoo

This is the translation of the name for it in the East Indies, for the snake, when alarmed raises its tail as if it were about to strike.

On the tail are three red spots that look like eyes and a mouth.

The usual result is that attackers are alarmed long enough for the snake to crawl away, apparently backwards.

It is quite harmless, and this is thought to be its only means of defence.

WEIGHED 21½ STONE AT 9

Taresa Parenteau, of Quebec, weighed 21½ stone when she died at the age of nine.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE

"Agony" in "The Times" of London in mail week.

For sale, Privy Councillor's uniform; in excellent condition; can be inspected in London; present owner of medium build, 5ft. 10in. or thereabouts.

NO PHONE TALK ON SABBATH DAY

An attempt was made to interview the Rev. Ewen MacQueen, of Inverness, one of the leading figures in the "banned dance" case which led to a split in the Scottish Presbyterian Church.

"Mr. MacQueen," said his housekeeper, "never speaks on the telephone on the Sabbath Day", and down went the receiver.

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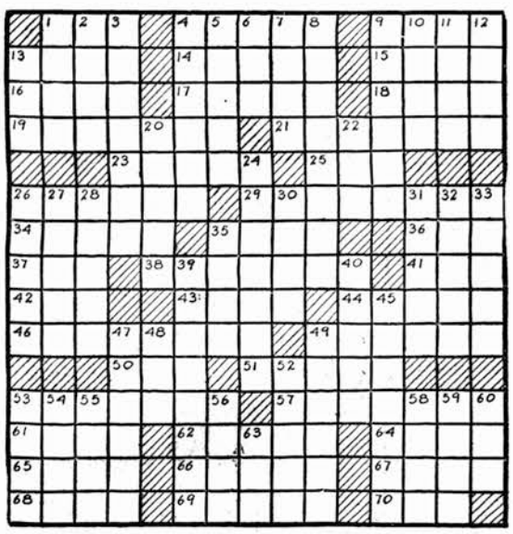
THE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—One of the various flounders which is found in both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific Oceans.
4—Marks remaining from wounds.
9—Tears.
13—Where is the port of Venice?
14—Implied, but not expressed.
15—Mental issace
16—Arabian chieftain.
17—Rugged crest of a mountain range.
18—Extremely.
19—What city of Oregon is said to be the oldest white settlement in the Northwest?
21—In what city of Asia Minor did St. Paul found a church?
23—Lances.
25—Covering for the head.
26—Blots.
29—Who was the lover of Troilus?
34—Besmirch.
35—Rural Italian deity.
36—Alcoholic beverage.
37—What is the missing word: —— and downs?
38—Least fresh.
41—What, in the metric system, is a land measure of 100 square meters?
42—Nothing.
43—Is affected with pain.
44—Consumed.
46—What district in the Tyrol was transferred from Austria to Italy by the Treaty of St. Germain?
49—Courageous persons.
50—Lubricate.
51—Escapes freely.
53—Wooden containers.
57—Poison.
61—Again.
62—Overjoyed.
64—City of the French Riviera.
65—Which of the Inner Hebrides is celebrated for its connection with St. Columba?
66—Rescues.
67—On the sheltered side.
68—Wife of a lord.
69—Stretches across.
70—Guided.

5—Unit of weight for precious stones.
6—Air hero.
7—Religious ceremony.
8—Who wrote "The Crock of Gold"?
9—Bolts of metal.
10—Certain days in the Roman calendar.
11—What country was the empire of the Incas?
12—Declares.
13—Meadow.
20—Rates.
22—Possesses.
24—Marine bivalve mollusk.
26—Hinder from normal growth.
27—Animal related to the horse.
28—Passageway.
30—Regrets.
31—Angry.
32—What German artist and engraver is well known for his woodcuts: Albrecht ——?
33—Sanctions.
35—Glad.
39—Without a caudal appendage.
40—Pulls apart, as a textile fabric.
45—Place where arms are stored.
47—In what country was the novelist Knut Hamsun, born?
48—Bind.
49—Constraint.
52—Made of a certain cereal grain.
53—Arched handle of a kettle
54—Wild ox of Celebes
55—Tear asunder

VERTICAL

1—Obscures.
2—Mine entrance.
3—Who wrote the opera, "Prince Igor"?
4—Flight of steps.
56—Hit with the open hand.
58—What is the world's longest river?
59—Frozen.
60—Letter of the alphabet.
63—What ruined city was once the capital of Upper Burma?

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

WOMEN MORE SEVERE TOWARD THEIR SEX THAN MEN

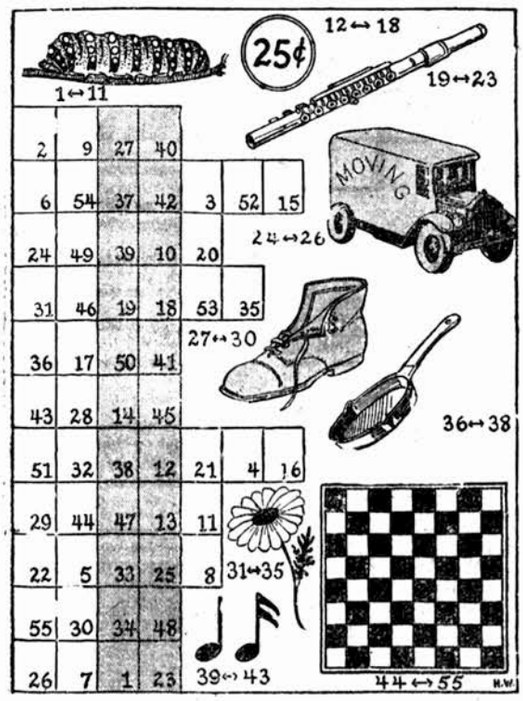
Women are more severe in their judgment of the personalities of other women than men are, Dr. E. Lowell Kelly of Connecticut State College declared in a paper read at the seventh annual meeting of the Association of Consulting Psychologists.

Dr. Kelly studied personality measurement by a rating scale, asking eleven men and eleven women each to submit the scale to three women and three men friends. He found that the women rated men as having pleasanter voices than men did. Men rated women as more honest, quieter, more sincere and more tactful than the women did.

He also found that men rated their women friends as more punctual, "better sports," less vain, more tolerant and less selfish than women friends rated the same women. But at the same women rated their men friends as more tolerant than did the men. Dr. Kelly said there was a "tendency for each sex to be more critical in rating others of the same sex, this tendency being more pronounced in the case of women than of men."

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

A Numerical Acrostic



GUESS the names of the objects shown in the accompanying drawing and write the letters of their names in the squares whose numbers correspond to the numerical order of the letters that spell the names of the objects. If you do this correctly, the letters that fall in the horizontal rows spell a word and the shaded squares, reading downward, spell the name of a great disaster, news of which was filling the papers 30 years ago.

(For solution see page 48)

Names In Checkers

Checkers is a favorite game with Miss Pamela Pedagog's pupils, but there is only one checkerboard in the class and there are 15 pupils. To make things worse, the children all want to play at the same time. The matter finally was compromised by giving the board to one of the boys and a red and a white checker to each of the other fourteen.

To preserve their newly acquired possessions, the youngsters printed their initials on the checkers, one letter on each checker. This gave Miss Pedagog an idea. Calling the class together, she challenged the to place the letters of checkers on the board so as to spell their first names. That is, the 28 checkers must be arranged on the board in such a fashion that each of the vertical rows and seven of the horizontal rows contain the name of one of the pupils.

Nine of the pupils are girls and six are boys. Can you find their names?

(For solution see page 48)

BOKHARA AS I KNOW IT

(Continued from Page 2)

are usually filled with green-slime, and the water smells very badly. On the bank of these pools sit dozens of barbers busily struggling with their patient clients; little or no soap is employed in the art of the Bokhara barber profession. In order to make the operation as painless as possible, the client is usually engaged in some conversation or story telling by the barber, and the story continues until the operation of shaving ends.

All kinds of gossip abounds in the "Chai Khanas" (tea houses), and for a copper coin one may have not only as many cups of boiled water he wishes, but hear as well the news of all the world for the past twenty years and for the same number of years in the future.

The bulk of the population of Bokhara are either tradesmen or artisans. There are a number of Jews in the city, but they live aloof from the rest of the population. The Jews speak the same Bokharian dialect, their womenfolk use the veil. all in all, there is but slight difference between the Jews and Mohammedans of Bokhara. However, one must point out the fact that the Jews of Bokhara have maintained their purity of blood, in the sense that there has been no intermixture with other groups, and to-day present the best specimens of the Semite to be found in the world to-day.

Dervishes And Fakirs

The number of "Dervishes" and "Fakirs" in the city of Bokhara is very great, and all the mosques and holy tombs are covered with swarms of them. Lepers are also frequent and can be seen everywhere, particularly in the graveyards, which are scattered around the city walls. These graveyards of Bokhara differ from those of other Mohammedan countries; the land being sandy, graves are not dug deeply, but on the surface. An ark a metre or so high is built of bricks, the corpse is laid under it, and the ends are plastered up. After a number of years the old grave is used again for new burials.

At present, the new regime has changed the city of Bokhara almost beyond recognition. The streets have been widened and the roofs removed. The old dilapidated buildings have gone to make room for new, many stories modern buildings. In place of the open tanks and waterpools, water-pipes have been laid in the ground. Old Bokhara has been changed into a modern city, yet so much is there to tell about both old and new Bokhara that I hope to deal with this interesting story in another article in the near future.

RIVAL TO MARY'S LAMB

Parrot Escorts Children To School

Mary's little lamb has a rival in "cocky", a galah parrot which every day escorts the Russell children to school from their farmstead home at Warwick, New South Wales. Having seen them safely in the school gates he flies home again. First of all, however, Cocky escorts an older boy, Stan, to the station to catch his train to his job. Then he returns for his trip to school.

Whenever a car approaches he perches on the shoulder of one of the children in a protecting attitude. Cocky is "boss" of the animals and birds in the neighbourhood, and permits no impertinence from dog, cat, or fowl. None, in fact, has the courage to approach his beating wings or his beak. He has never been trained, and his wings have never been slipped, says Austral News. He is permitted to come and go in the Russell household just as he pleases, and he makes himself quite at home.

The Juggler's Secret

HOW did Jim become such an expert juggler? To find out fill the eight vertical rows of squares with the letters that spell the names of the objects which in some manner are incomplete or incorrect. Then the letters that fill the eight squares in the horizontal row indicated by the arrow will spell the word that explains the secret of "Juggler Jim's" skill.

Knight's Tour

THE "Knight's Tour" is made by moving as in chess, starting from any number between one and 64, and moving from this given square over the other 63 squares in exactly 63 moves. To accomplish this you must draw on a blackboard or a large sheet of paper a big square divided like a checkerboard, eight squares across and eight squares down, making 64 in all. The squares are all numbered beginning at the upper left-hand corner and going to the right, and then back again until 64 is reached.

The secret lies in the following table, so that all you need to do is to print it on a small card that can be held in your hand and readily seen through a blindfold by looking down, or someone can be blindfolded and call the numbers while the performer writes them down from one to the other. Here is the table:

1	60	37	53	23	32	62	49
11	45	20	43	8	47	52	34
21	39	26	33	14	64	58	17
4	29	36	27	24	54	41	2
10	12	30	44	7	48	51	19
25	6	13	61	22	63	57	9
35	16	28	55	5	46	42	3
50	31	38	40	15	56	59	18

For example, suppose the selected number to start with is 24. Then after marking 24 the performer says: "Move to 7, move to 22, move to 5, move to 15, move to 32," and so on until you come back to 18, when you commence with one and go to 11, and so on down to number 14. This is the number before 24, when the performer says: "And back to number 24, the place of beginning."

Progressive Anagrams in Rhymes

By Anna Graham

AFTER finding the first word, write the two letters that spell it in the two squares which bear the number one. Next add a letter for each verse to find the synonym of the word printed in capital letters in the next verse and so on to the end, filling each of the horizontal rows of squares, in their numerical order, with the letters that spell the words. The verses follow:

To the first person singular of the verb "to be",
Just add an S, and a MAN'S NAME you'll see.
Now add an H, and at once you make
A word that proclaims this cnap a FAKE.
Insert a C, and a new word is found,
Denoting a DEEP CLEFT in the ground.
If R is added, one quickly sees
A verb implying what's sure to PLEASE.
Add E and the new word now acquired,
Explains why SOLDIERS oft are TIRED.
Now switch about with an added B,
And spacious ROOMS are what you will see.

(For solutions see page 48)

WOMAN WHO CANNOT SINK

Mrs. Rebessa Parker of Glen Innes, New South Wales, cannot drown, because she cannot sink, and Sydney doctors are trying to find out why. For some reason, her body has an extraordinarily low specific gravity. In a demonstration, she reclined quite comfortably on the surface of the water, her head resting on her crooked arm. She read a magazine and simultaneously held a parasol over her head. She rolled over in the water, and in choppy water bobbed up and down like a cork, says Austral News. She cannot remain upright in the water. Her legs slowly float to the surface involuntarily. Her body behaves in the same way in both fresh and salt water.

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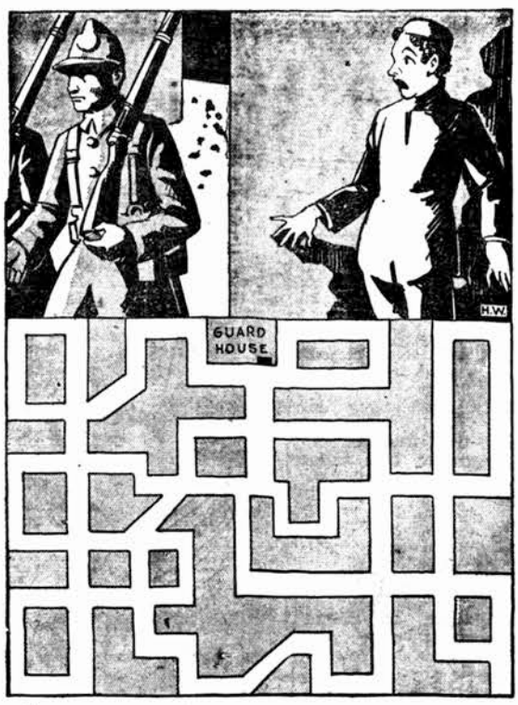


A Mysterious Escape

In his thrilling book, "The Grip of the Dictator," the author, Darius Dingle, describes his mysterious escape from a detention camp.

"The major in charge of the camp," he writes, "was an old friend of my father's and my life was not unpleasant while he governed the camp. Unfortunately, he was called to the capital and left in command a certain lieutenant who hated me and did everything to make life unbearable. Finally things reached such a state that I lost my temper and struck him down. This, as I well knew, was a capital offense, and the lieutenant ordered me shot, without trial, that very night. The fact that the major would return to the camp at daybreak was the reason for the haste in my execution, for the lieutenant knew his superior would never allow me to be shot.

"The sentence was to be carried out at midnight. Shortly before this hour, the vigilance of my guard became temporarily relaxed and I managed to slip out of the guard-house into the street. Of course, the gate to the camp was locked and to scale the high stockade which surrounded the camp was out of the question. Nevertheless, since all the other prisoners were confined to their huts and the streets deserted, I trusted that I might avoid capture till the arrival of the major at daybreak.

"My escape was not noticed until the firing squad prepared to lead me out at midnight. Then the hue and cry resounded in the streets of the camp, but I managed to elude my pursuers by dodging from one street to another.

"It was well on toward two o'clock and the pursuit had been abandoned, when—miserable luck—it began to snow. Soon the ground was covered with a white mantle. Now I feared I was trapped, indeed, for, if I stirred from the spot on which I stood, I would leave footprints in the snow. If I remained standing where I was, my pursuers would sooner or later find me.

"The lieutenant must have realized my predicament, for he immediately began a systematic search through the streets. With a squad of soldiers, he methodically went through one street after another. By the tracks of the squad in the snow, the officer could tell what streets had been already traversed and could thus avoid all aimless running about in circles which had frustrated their earlier pursuit. When the soldiers came to a street, where they saw their footprints in the snow, they turned into another street where the snow was undisturbed.

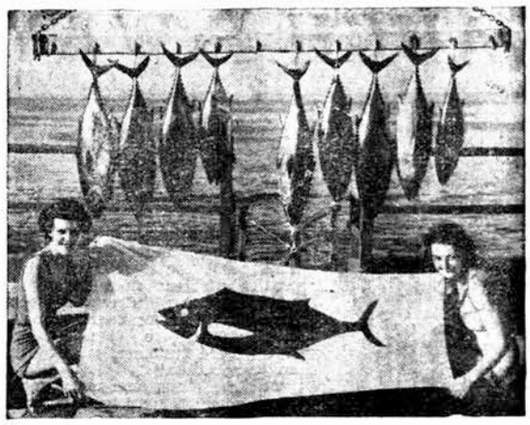
"I had anticipated that they would do this and had purposely taken up a position which, I figured, they might possibly overlook. And so they did. For when they found that all the streets, apparently, had been searched, they returned to the guard-house, believing that I had, in some miraculous fashion, scaled the outer wall.

"Day-break brought the major and safety for me. As yet, none of the other prisoners was abroad and I was able to study the tracks of the soldiers in the snow, undisturbed. Then I realized what a narrow escape I had had, for my pursuers had marched through every street in the camp except the one in which I stood."

Study the plan of the camp and see if you can figure out where Darius Dingle was standing.

(For solution see page 48)

Find the Hidden Fish



THE names of the one or more fish concealed in each of the following sentences are found by joining two or more words or parts of words. How quickly can you find them?

1. The pale wife plainly showed the effects of her recent illness.
2. After the men had entered their names in the race they saw they had no chance to win.
3. The unconscious man finally was identified as John Dory.
4. After the foreman had docked the workmen for being late, he warned them not to let it happen again.
5. The elevator could carry a total weight of 3,000 pounds.
6. After a great deal of grunting, floundering about in the water the grenadier finally managed to reach the shore where he perched on a pier to dry his clothes.

Guess These Riddles

WHAT is hundreds of thousands of times as big as a baseball, yet everyone can catch it?

2. In what way are the earth and a pistol alike?
3. What is the difference between a dairyman and a sea-gull?
4. Why is an alligator the most deceitful of all animals?

(For solution see page 48)

An Experiment In National Education

(Continued from page 11)

the symbols of all faiths are painted on the walls. The children are given some of the fundamental truths common to all faiths, and the celebration of important festivals, helps, through the initiative and active co-operation of the pupils, themselves, in bringing home to their minds the social and artistic side. The arts are studied and practised through music (vocal and instrumental), dance, drawing, painting and designing and various forms of home decorations. Handicrafts, needlework and cooking are practised on a graduated system. Gardening is done by the children with joyous enthusiasm on a co-operative plan. Physical care of the pupils is taken through medical inspection and games and sports of various kinds. *Lazeem, zumbia* and other indigenous exercises are very popular with the children. Swimming has been introduced lately for the senior girls. There is a Girl Guide Company and a Bluebird Flock. Excursions to spots of natural beauty and places of historical, religious or artistic and industrial interest and importance, are a regular feature of school life.

Fullest Scope For Self-Expression

The fullest scope for self-expression is afforded through periodical Children's Hours when groups of pupils on their initiative get up and present variety entertainments. Dr. Besant's birthday is observed as the School Day and the recitations, songs, dances and dramas of the pupils are highly appreciated by the parents and the public invited for the occasion. Since last year a Vasantotsava is being celebrated about the commencement of the Hindu New Year. In one way it is a revival of the old National Education Week. The festival of this year was a unique treat with its rich variety of music, pageant, drama, shadow play and dances—thanks to the active inspiration and guidance from Sjt. Shivaram Karanth, the young literary and artistic genius. The handicrafts of the school have won First Class certificates at the local and All-India Exhibitions. Similarly, the dancing and histrionic talents of the girls have earned wide and appreciative recognition.

It is interesting to record that right from the beginning Marathi has been taught as an additional language, as the demand for it indicates the cultural affinity of this place with Bombay. The school has been fortunate in securing for this the services of lady teachers whose mother-tongue is Marathi or whose education has been in Bombay with Marathi as the vernacular.

Boarding House

To the beautiful central hall with its attached shrine-room rising into an impressive octagonal tower and the parallel wings of open airy class rooms enclosing the delightfuly peaceful quadrangle, has been added recently a modest, but prettily attractive Boarding House, whose opening ceremony was performed on 17th November last, the Diamond Jubilee Day of the Theosophical Society. It is named Padma Vihar in grateful appreciation of the pioneering services of Srimathi Padmabai S. Rau. It is expected to serve also as a laboratory for instruction in Domestic Science. It has already proved to be a very useful adjunct of the school.

Entirely Non-Communal Institution

This article may fitly be concluded by summing up some of the salient features of the school and the lessons which they convey. Every visitor to the school has been struck by the atmosphere of joy and freedom in which the children live and grow, and the comparative absence of the many fears and repressions which unhappily surround Indian childhood. In passing, it may be mentioned that a fair proportion of boys are admitted into the school. Secondly, in a place where institutional life is glaringly communal in origin and conduct, this school stands somewhat alone as an example of an institution cosmopolitan in spirit and in form. It has had to pay, and is still paying, a heavy penalty for this by having to struggle hard at almost every turn of its career. The influential leaders of Mangalore are still traditionally drawn and dedicated to institutions of their particular communities and are unable to give not very much beyond intellectual appreciation to an institution of this type—a facile escape from the cramping influences of communal institutions to which they feel obliged to give their first best.

An Example To Others

The Besant Girls School, thus, serves in our midst as an example or a reminder of the struggles through which our Motherland must pass before her children could develop a wide and liberal national outlook. Happily, neither the lack of influential support with the attendant air of respectability nor the paucity of material resources has so far prevailed with the workers to dim their version that the great Annie Besant envisaged for the school when she showered her blessings on it. The renaming of the school—a belated expression of gratitude for the magnificent services of that heroic soul—should serve as a constant reminder to its workers of the lofty vision.

Lastly, the school has been a training ground for women in organised work and leadership—in fine, it has helped them to realise their own strength and how to use it in co-operation with men for the sake of the country through silent daily drudgery in public service. From its inception the school has attracted a few ladies to its service—not much endowed with intellectual capacity, or academical attainments, but who cheerfully and wholeheartedly have given of what little they could. Herein perhaps lies the secret of the vitality of the school—and the promise of a brighter future.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Thanks ever so much, Captain, but I think I'll wait for the next boat—I want to go in the other direction".

A lawyer died. He had an accident insurance policy which his widow tried to collect.

The insurance company said: "No, you cannot collect on this insurance policy. Death is not an accident—it is a visitation of God."

So the widow took the matter up with a lawyer, who reversed the decision. He contended that any visitation of God to a lawyer was an accident.

* * * *

Two inmates of a mental home were comparing notes. Said one, "How were you found to be insane?"

"I don't quite know," replied the other, "but this is what happened. A man for whom I did odd jobs decided to sell up and go abroad, and said anything not disposed of at the sale should be given to his Scottish servant. I asked if I might have anything the servant didn't want, and they put me in here."

* * * *

A timid soul at a prize-fight put all his fears in his pocket and told the tough guy in front of him to stop popping up and down. The tough guy got very annoyed and, turning round belligerently, said, "Whatsa matta wit yuh? Yuh wanna fight?"

The timid soul considered a minute, and then said, "I'll duel yuh."

The tough guy was startled, but decided to make the most of it.

"Okay," he said, "choose yuh weapons an' I'll duel yuh."

"Very well," the other answered "Grammar, at twenty paces."

* * * *

Employer (to applicant who has handed in testimonials from three clergymen): "We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you a reference from someone who sees you on week-days?"

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 2

(See page 15)

V	et	O
I	ngui	F
C	ad	I
E	aster	N
R	ea	D
O	b	I
Y	urg	A

A young man was deeply in love with a beautiful girl. One day she told him that the next Monday would be her twentieth birthday. He promised to send her roses, one for every year of her age.

He left an order with the florist, a personal friend, who, because of their friendship said to his assistant: "Here's an order from Mr. Flint for twenty roses to be delivered to Miss Clair. He's a good customer, so put in an extra dozen."

And the young man never knew what caused the girl to be so cool.

* * * *

Isaac entered the bank with his little boy. Producing a bundle of papers from his pocket, he extracted a cheque and presented it.

"How will you have it?" the cashier asked.

"I vant ten five-pound notes," was the reply.

The notes were handed over and Isaac counted them.

"Vun, two, t'ree, four, five, six seven, eight, nine——"

He broke off, stuffed the notes into his pocket, and made for the door. Quickly his son exclaimed, "You only counted nine five-pound notes."

'Shush, mein poy; neffer cound the last vun. There might be another underneath." was the cautious answer.

* * * *

The new assistant at the seed shop was having a harassing time. Someone had ordered a packet of potato seed, and he had spent two hours looking for them, without success. At last he asked the boss about them.

"You idiot," roared the boss. ""Potatoes are not grown from seed. You've been having your leg pulled."

Ten minutes later a customer entered the shop and asked for some bird seed. To his surprise the assistant waggled a finger at him.

"Go on," he said, "I can't be fooled twice. Birds are hatched out of eggs not seed."

* * * *

He had arrived home late and his wife was giving him a piece of her mind.

"I don't care, my dear," he said, getting really worked up. "I mean what I say, I'm a man who calls a spade a spade."

"Maybe, Henry," she said, "but you don't call a club a club. You call that working late at the office."

* * * *

A wealthy lawyer after dinner one night, went into his den for a smoke. He took down from his pipe-rack a superb meerschaum, a birthday present from his wife; but, alas! as he started to fill the pipe, it came apart in his hands. The bowl had been broken in two and then carelessly stuck together.

He rushed from his den and demanded to know who had broken his new meerschaum. His only son, a boy of eleven, spoke up bravely.

"Father," he said, "I cannot tell a lie. I did it."

The lawyer praised the lad's Washingtonian veracity, but that night on his pillow he groaned and went on terribly about the incident.

"Heaven help me!" he said. "It has been my life's dearest wish to rear up my son to my own profession, but now—alas—alas——"

* * * *

A teacher caught a small boy scribbling on a piece of paper. It contained the words: "Blow blow draw blow draw blow blow."

"What's the meaning of all this?" he demanded.

"That's the music for my mouth organ," explained the boy.

An old lady was on her first air trip. The plane was rapidly climbing, when she leaned over and touching the pilot on the shoulder, said:

"Young man, it is cold enough up here already without having that fan on."

* * * *

Street Car Conductor: "Did you get home all right last night sir?"

Passenger: "Of course; why do you ask?"

Conductor: "Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night, you were the only two in the car."

* * * *

Doctor: "You are slightly morbid my dear lady. You should look about and marry again."

Widow: "Oh, doctor, is this a proposal?"

Doctor: "Allow me to remind you, madam, that a doctor prescribes medicine, but he doesn't take it."

* * * *

A surgeon, an architect and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest. Said the surgeon: "Eve was made from Adam's rib, and that surely was a surgical operation."

"Maybe," said the architect "but prior to that, order was created out of chaos and that was an architectural job."

"But" interrupted the politician. "somebody created the chaos first!"

* * * *

Customer—Hi! You are giving me a piece of bone.

Butcher—Ho, no, I'm not. You're paying for it.

* * * *

Tommy—Nanny, how did you get to know?

Nanny—A little bird told me.

Tommy—And to think I've been feeding the little sneaks every morning!

* * * *

Speaking of grammatical errors, or, to satisfy the purists, errors in grammar, Lord Merely once said: "Neither you nor I am entirely ourselves."

His solecism was picked up by Punch, which inquired: "Then who else am we?"

* * * *

"You are charged with striking the plaintiff," said the magistrate. "What have you to say?"

"She asked for it. Your worship."

"Explain yourself."

"Well, she asked me to fetch her a wrap," said the prisoner, "and I fetched her a darned good one."

* * * *

A backwoods woman, the soles of whose feet had been toughened by a lifetime of shoelessness, was standing in front of her cabin fire-place one day when her husband addressed her.

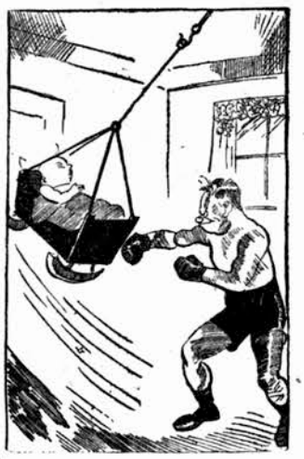
"You'd better move your foot a mite, maw; you're standin' on a live coal."

Said she, nonchalantly: "Which foot, paw?"

* * * *

In the questionnaire issued by London Film Productions for their national film investigation, one question asked the public to state which Shakespearean play they would most like to see filmed. The analysis of replies reveals that, among others, the following extraordinary subjects are attributed to William Shakespeare:—

"Revolt in the Desert," "Glamorous Night," "Bitter Sweet," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "The Wandering Jew," "The School for Scandal," "The India Rubber Men," and "Sally in our Alley."



The pugilist gets his baby to sleep.

An old woman who had never seen the sea was taken to Black pool by her daughter. The daughter took her to the foreshore and found her a seat.

The old woman sat in silence for an hour and twenty minutes.

"Well, what do you think of the sea? asked her daughter.

"Is that all it does?" asked the old woman.

* * * *

Over the garden fence the conversation had suddenly become achimonious.

"An' if your boy 'Erbert ties any more cans to our dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins's stern ultimatum, "'e'll 'ear about it. Oh, an' per'aps you've done with that saucepan you borrowed."

"'Erbert," asked Mrs. Grubb, shrilly, "what 'ave you been doin' to Mrs. Moggins's dog?"

"Nothin', ma!" replied the small boy.

"There", said his mother, triumphantly.

"An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you dearie?"

"Sent it beck by 'er dog!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Numerical Acrostic: The names of the pictured objects are: Cater-pillar, Quarter, Checkerboard, Shoe, Van, Pan, Daisy, Notes and Flute. The words in the horizontal rows are: Also, Praetor, Venal, Defray, Part, Shah, Banquet, Occur, Trial, Desk, Nice. The shaded vertical rows spell the words San Francisco Earthquake.

Anagrams: The words are: 1. Am. 2. Sam. 3. Sham. 4. Chasm. 5 Charms. 6 Marches 7. Chambers.

Checker Names: The names in the horizontal rows are: Mae, Olga, Enid, Inez, Dora, Ana, Alma. In the vertical row the names are: Ida, Al, Mona, Leo, Agnes, Ira, Adam, Ezra.

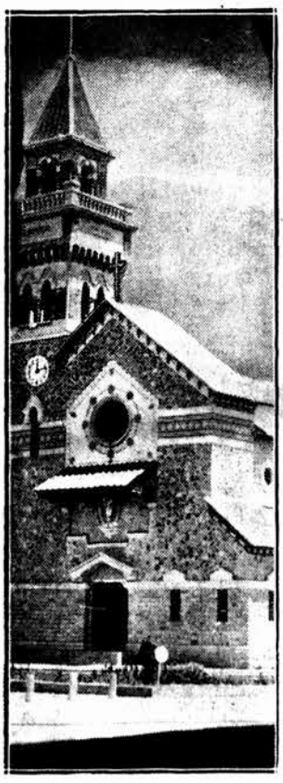
Juggler's Secret: The eight incomplete drawings of the objects are: 1. Pin point too short. 2. Chair has one rung missing. 3. Saw has no teeth. 4. Clock has the figures 7 and 8 transposed. 5. Tea-kettle has handle missing. 6. Dice has one-spot on wrong side. It should be opposite the six spots. 7. The shovel has the top part of the handle missing. 8. The mouse has no tail. The letters in the horizontal row of eight squares spell the word PRACTISE, which is the secret of the juggler's skill.

Riddles: 1. A train. 2. Both are revolvers. 3. One skims milk and the other skims water. 4. Because it takes in everything with a wide-open countenance.

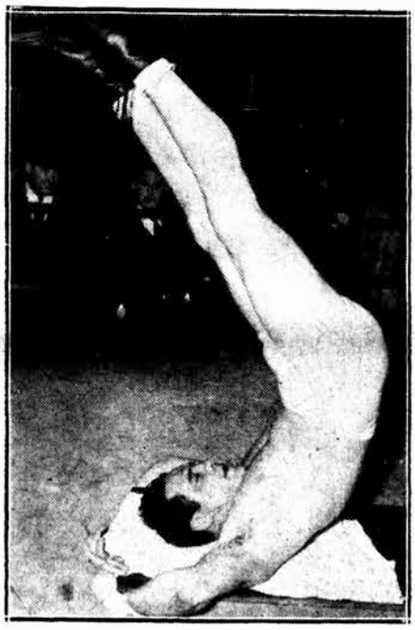
Hidden Fish: 1. Ale-wife. 2. Menhaden. 3 John Dory. 4. Haddock. 5. Eel. 6. Grunt, Flounder, Grenadier, Perch.

Mysterious Escape: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE AT AMRITSAR —THE HOLY OF HOLIES OF THE SIKHS.
(Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine.")



A cathedral in Mussolinia, a new rural centre in Sardinia, named after Il Duce (Enit).



Max Baer is down, but not out of boxing game. His weight is 228 pounds, but he'll trim down to 213 soon.

Balahu, former umbrella-carrier to the Emperor of Abyssinia, who has been executed by Italians.

"LEISURE HOURS": In the suburbs of Colombo.

"Frederic the Great's Drummers" at the Berlin Sports Palace.

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